هكذا من الأصل

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
LIBRARY

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, foggy early, cloudy late. Temp. 3-11 (37-52). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 5-11 (41-52). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Friday, overcast. Temp. 5-12 (41-54). FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 0-9 (32-48). NEW YORK: Friday, fair. Temp. 2-6 (36-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	L.£3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	125 Din.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 30,178 *R PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1980 Established 1887

Residents Respond to Rebel Call

Protest Shuts Kabul Shops

By Michael Goldsmith

ABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 21) — Nearly all shops and stores Afghanistan's capital city closed ay in the most spectacular pro- so far against Soviet military upation.

Exactly two months after Soviet ops first crossed the Afghan bor- in an attempt to put down a slem rebellion against Kabul's mmunist government, a rebel flet urged shopkeepers to show ir "unanimous condemnation" the intervention by paralyzing commercial life of this city of 1 llion.

All but a handful of shopkeepers eyed the call despite efforts by Soviet-backed regime of President Babrak Karmal to force them to stay open.

Thursday, the eve of the Moslem Sabbath, is normally the capital's busiest shopping day, with shops closing on Friday. In street after street of downtown Kabul, most shop fronts were boarded up or closed by iron shutters. But shopkeepers said the rebel strike call was indefinite — and that the shutdown would continue Saturday.

Despite a steady drizzle, thousands of civilians stood in the streets to observe the success of the protest.

"We have won a great victory today," one shopkeeper said. "We have shown the Russians what the Afghan people think of them."

Afghan police and army units were on alert throughout Kabul.

At several points, plainclothes police were seen trying to force shopkeepers to remove the boarding from their windows. The shopkeepers generally obeyed, but replaced their shutters when the police had gone.

Western reporters saw a large black limousine escorted by police touring the main shopping areas. In the car, senior officials, including the Wali (governor) of Kabul, observed the shutdowns with looks of consternation.

Role in Envoy's Death

In Washington, a State Department report on the death last year of the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan says Soviet officials played a key role in the events leading up to his killing.

Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed on Feb. 14, 1979, when Afghan police opened fire on a second floor room at the Kabul Hotel where he had been taken by unidentified kidnapers.

The report states that the Afghan police used force despite repeated appeals for restraint by the U.S. Embassy staff and provides additional details about the role of Soviet authorities.

The study says that though none of the Soviet officials was observed participating in the actual assault on the hotel room, they took "an operational role just prior to and during the assault."

The study says that two officials were observed positioning snipers on balconies across the street from the hotel room and were later seen motioning the snipers to cease fire following 40 seconds of intense fire into the room.

Soviet Troops Said Killed

From Agency Dispatches

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 21 — Moslem soldiers of the Afghan Army killed about 50 Soviet soldiers when they arrived at Ghazni Airport, 80 miles southwest of Kabul, the Pakistan Press International reported today.

Later, in retaliation, the Russians killed all the Afghan soldiers posted at the airport by strafing them from gunship-helicopters, said the report, which could not be confirmed. The agency did not say how many Afghan soldiers were killed or when the reported attacks took place.

Informed sources in Peshawar said today that Soviet troops are moving in force toward the Pakistan border and could try to seal it off.

The informants, Islamic guerrillas and independent sources in con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

4th Gold For Heiden

Eric Heiden, an American speed skater, glides to victory in the 1,500-meter race, becoming only the second athlete to win four gold medals in a single Winter Olympics. Details and other Olympic news on Page 17.

Militants Insist Hostages' Fate Linked to Shah

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 21 — Militants holding an estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy here warned today that it "would be foolish" to expect that the captives will be freed before the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, is returned to Iran.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr also demanded the return of the shah to stand trial in Iran. But the militants' statement, broadcast on Tehran radio, was the only one directly tying the hostages' freedom to the shah's return.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, meanwhile, was preparing a report for the ruling Revolutionary Council on preparations for a United Nations commission's investigation of Iranian grievances against the shah and the United States, sources close to the council said.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said today that the delay in the UN commission's arrival was not linked to his remarks separating the inquiry from the hostages' release. "From the very beginning, we had informed the United Nations and the commission about our views in this respect," he told the Iranian news agency.

But he said that a cable from Mr. Bani-Sadr to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim formally approving the commission "created some misunderstanding and they [UN officials] thought Iran's stand had changed. Last night I contacted Waldheim and clarified the problems."

Commissioners Meet

In Geneva, four of the five commission members began to gather information today on conditions in Iran under the shah. A co-chairman of the commission, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria, left for New York on undisclosed business.

A UN spokesman said that the commission began "receiving information and written material relevant to its mission" in a meeting with Theodoor van Boven, director of the UN Human Rights Division.

Their departure was delayed yesterday until the weekend. Mr. Waldheim said that Iran wanted more time to prepare.

A well-placed UN diplomat said that the delay resulted from a lack of agreement on the timing of the hostages' freedom. "That's the remaining thing to be worked out — as to when and where they are going to be released," said the diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

In their broadcast statement, the militants called for the "mobilization of the Iranian nation against all aggressive occupiers, particularly America, which must deliver up fugitive Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the assets he has stolen." They said that the United States "must realize that the longer it delays the more it exposes its anti-human nature to the world. In the event of delay, any expectation of clemency for the hostages would be foolish."

In a speech carried by Tehran radio yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini told Iranians to ask the United States "and any other nation that is supporting this criminal, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi," for the shah's extradition and the return of his wealth. He added: "Do not stop until you achieve victory."

Bani-Sadr Interview

Mr. Bani-Sadr, in an interview with the Tehran correspondent for a French Canadian radio program, reiterated his government's determination to retrieve the shah, who is in exile in Panama.

Although Mr. Bedjaoui said yesterday that there was a gentlemen's agreement that the hostages would be freed as a result of the UN inquiry, Mr. Bani-Sadr would not say in the interview whether the hostages would be freed, either before or after the commmission's report.

Last week, Mr. Bani-Sadr indicated in interviews with the French newspaper Le Monde and with an Italian television reporter that the release of the hostages might be possible before any extradition of the shah.

The militants held a news conference yesterday to display embassy documents that they said showed that Victor Tomseh, one of three U.S. diplomats in custody at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran, had been kept informed of the activities of a terrorist group, Forghan. They said that another document showed a connection between Forghan and an unidentified U.S. hostage.

Hundreds of persons were injured today in clashes between rival Islamic factions in Tehran and at least six other cities. The violence broke out at rallies for radical Mujahaddin candidates in next month's parliamentary elections.

espite Senate Obstacles

White House Considering Resurrecting SALT Effort

By Edward Walsh

VASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) The White House is exploring possibility of resurrecting the ategic arms limitation treaty, LT-2, with the Soviet Union — e of the first casualties of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — of renewing the effort for Sen- approval of the accord this ing.

While acutely aware of the substantial roadblocks in their way, ior White House officials are own to view the period around y and June as offering perhaps last chance to gain Senate approval of the treaty this year, after ich certain aspects of the pact uld have to be renegotiated.

Such a renewed administration ort to gain approval of the treaty, ile perhaps doomed because of mate opposition, could only come out if two conditions prevail by spring, in the view of these officials.

The first is that the U.S. hostages Iran be released, thereby refocus- public and congressional attention on other aspects of foreign pol-

More Difficult

he second and more difficult dition is that there be by then a eral public perception that President Carter has reacted firmly to Soviet intervention of Afghanistan — and in so doing has coned it.

That would not necessarily require even a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but it would be greatly aided by some sign that Moscow was loosening its grip on Kabul, the officials say.

During the last several days, the president has again begun to speak publicly of his support for SALT-2, which once held the highest legislative priority but which he temporarily withdraw from Senate consideration after the Afghanistan intervention.

Speaking Tuesday to a conference of the American Legion, Mr. Carter reiterated the importance he attaches to the treaty and said he will consult closely with Congress on when the Senate should resume its consideration.

But the White House exploration of a resurrection of the treaty was described yesterday as internal, and it is not known whether such a possibility has been discussed with Senate leaders.

One practical problem facing the administration is the timetables embodied in the treaty. The pact was drafted on the assumption that the Russians would have all of 1980 and 1981 to dismantle 250 old rockets they would have to give up under the agreement.

But if approval of the treaty is pushed over into next year, that timetable would have to be renegotiated, possibly throwing the whole accord open to reconsideration.

Upstages Vance's Talks in Paris

U.S. Envoy Assails French Stand

By John M. Goshko

LONDON, Feb. 21 (WP) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet met today to discuss U.S.-French differences over the Afghanistan crisis, but their talks were upstaged by the U.S. ambassador in Paris, who characterized some French foreign policy attitudes as "neutralist nonsense."

Mr. Vance was winding up a two-day tour of allied capitals tonight with meetings with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary.

In a speech yesterday, Ambassador Arthur Hartman focused on the divergent views impeding U.S. efforts to work out with its European allies a concerted strategy for responding to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Then, in a direct reference to France, which has been the country most resistant to U.S. policy views, Mr. Hartman said:

"It seems to me important not to forget what side you're on."

Mr. Hartman's speech underscored the hostility that has been building up between the Carter administration and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's government in the two weeks since loud French opposition forced the scuttling of a planned meeting in Bonn between Mr. Vance and the foreign ministers of the major NATO partners of the United States to discuss the Afghanistan situation.

Instead, Mr. Vance was forced to make a fast-paced round of visits to different European capitals to consult the allies on a country-by-country basis. After talks yesterday in Bonn and Rome, he traveled to Paris this morning for a lengthy meeting with Mr. Francois-Poncet and then came on to London.

Although Mr. Vance went out of his way to describe the Paris meeting as "very cordial" and "useful," he also admitted that "there were some differences between us on the actions we have taken in response to the problem."

The secretary refused to discuss the specifics of U.S.-French divergences. But they are known to stem from the French view that U.S. efforts to penalize the Soviet Union and to contain further Soviet moves in the Gulf region could irreparably damage the decade-old move toward East-West detente and put Western Europe under the shadow of a new cold war.

Although this concern is shared

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

• Excerpts of speech given by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman in Paris on Page 6.

Egyptians Arrive Quietly to Open Embassy in Israel

TEL AVIV, Feb. 21 (NYT) — There were no flags or bands or speeches today as 23 Egyptian diplomats and technicians arrived quietly from Cairo to set up their first embassy in Israel.

Led by Charge d'Affaires Mohammed el-Hasandar, the team checked into the Hilton Hotel in Tel Aviv, where the embassy is to function until a permanent building is found. "We are the hand extended by Egypt for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Hasandar said on arrival at Ben Gurion Airport. He was met by Shlomo Nachmias, deputy director of protocol at the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Israel opened its embassy in Cairo on Monday amid strenuous denunciations from throughout the Arab world. The countries are to exchange ambassadors next week, with the presentation of credentials planned in each capital for Tuesday.

The establishment of embassies is a provision of the peace treaty signed between the two former enemies last March. Other aspects of normalizing relations, including the negotiation of trade, cultural and aviation agreements, are also called for in the treaty. A civil aviation accord, initialed last week, is expected to permit direct flights between Cairo and Tel Aviv starting early next month.

The two countries and the United States concluded another round of talks today on setting up a self-administering authority for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Working groups trying to reach some accord on the question of what powers Palestinians would have were reported to have made little progress.

osygin, in Public Speech, Warns West on Soviet Will

By Craig R. Whitney

OSCOW, Feb. 21 (NYT) — nier Aleksei Kosygin, speaking y in the Bolshoi Theatre after a -month public absence because illness, said the Soviet Union ld not permit the West to eve strategic superiority again. as Mr. Kosygin's 76th birthday; speech was nationally televised.

he premier, who was last seen in lic Oct. 17, looked thinner and e with noticeable difficulty. No ils on his illness have been reed. The scene at the Bolshoi was e nature of a testimonial: Five kers congratulated Mr. Kosyand wished him long life and th.

In his 45-minute talk, the premier said: "With due consideration for the situation, we will devote unflagging attention to questions of the country's defense capacity. No one should have any doubt that the Soviet Union will not permit a violation of the existing equilibrium of forces in the world to the detriment of its own security."

Mr. Kosygin blamed the United States for tensions that arose after December's Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "The imperialist plan of stifling the revolution and turning [Afghanistan] into an outpost of reaction on the southern border of the Soviet Union has suffered a failure," he said.

"It would be wrong to think," the premier continued, reading carefully from a prepared text, "that in the United States there are no soberminded politicians who are aware of the importance of detente.

"Realistically thinking people in the West," he maintained, must "understand the historic need to preserve everything positive that has been achieved in the course of normalization of international relations during the past decade.

"We have faith that the policy of peace, the policy of detente will triumph in international relations. There can be no people in the world which would consciously wish to link its destiny with the reckless policy of advancing the arms race and making war preparations."

urter, Brezhnev et Tito Message rging Detente

ELGRADE, Feb. 21 (UPI) — A sage from ailing President Tito ng detente was sent today to heads of state, including President Carter and Soviet President hid Brezhnev, the Yugoslav ign Ministry said. A fifth message will be delivered soon to Indirime Minister Indira Gandhi.

e ministry's statement said the message, along with a letter Vice President Lazar Kolki, was delivered to the U.S., et, Cuban and Guinean ambassrs in Belgrade. U.S. Ambassa- Lawrence Eagleburger deed the message as straightforand said it had been passed on esident Carter.

arshal Tito fell ill early last th, had his left leg amputated n. 20 and has been seriously ill kidney and heart problems for ays after an initial recovery. sident Tito had the intention of ing messages to the chiefs of or government of several noned or friendly countries to exhis views on the current prob- in the world," the Foreign stry said.

tban President Fidel Castro is urrent chairman of the noned movement that Marshal helped found. The message lso sent to Guinean President ed Sekou Toure.

United Press International

Alice Roosevelt Longworth Dies

Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 96, the last surviving child of President Theodore Roosevelt, died Wednesday in Washington. She is shown in a 1970 photo. Obituary, Page 4.

Belgian Firm Stops Reactor in Dispute

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 (UPI) — The management of the nuclear power plant at Tihange, 40 miles southeast of Brussels, has stopped the reactor because workers have occupied the control room in a dispute over delays in pension negotiations.

A mediation effort by the Labor Ministry, which lasted until early today, ended in failure. A management spokesman said that the company no longer had adequate control of the plant and could not guarantee safety because of the occupation of the control room yesterday by 100 workers.

Foresees Parity With Israel

Cairo Says U.S. Drops Arms Restrictions

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (NYT) — The Egyptian minister of defense, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, was quoted today as saying that the United States would not restrict the kinds of U.S. weapons that Egypt can choose under a new military arms package being worked out here.

In a statement made available to the newspaper Al-Ahram, Gen. Ali asserted that the new military credits would "open the doors" to Egyptian acquisition of advanced U.S. weapons systems such as the F-15 and F-16 supersonic combat jets and the M-60A3 battle tank.

Gen. Ali said this "will place Egypt for the first time on an equal footing with Israel as far as arms are concerned." Until now, Egypt has complained about not having access to the kinds of sophisticated arms that the United States has been giving Israel.

U.S. officials in Cairo declined comment on Gen. Ali's statement, which was made available to Al-Ahram's military editor, Mohammed Abdel Moneim. It was published today after six hours of Egyptian-U.S. talks yesterday involving Gen. Ali and David McGiffert, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and their delegations.

Official Leak

Today's report, which amounted to an official leak of the otherwise secret aid discussions, seemed bound to upset the Israelis, who have opposed the notion of weapons parity with Egypt on grounds that President Anwar Sadat's eventual successor could dismantle his peace policies and use U.S.-supplied arms against Israel.

Mr. McGiffert flew to Israel today to inspect two air bases being built in the Negev to replace bases in the last eastern portion of the Sinai that Israel has agreed to return to Egypt in 1982 under the terms of their peace treaty. It is assumed that he will brief Israeli officials on his talks here.

The Egyptian and U.S. military teams are continuing to meet at staff level until Mr. McGiffert returns tomorrow, U.S. officials said. The assistant secretary is scheduled to go back to Washington on Sunday.

Last week Gen. Ali said he hoped the U.S. Congress would approve the sale of F-15 and F-16 jet fighters because of a Soviet threat in the Mideast, and he added that Egypt's choice of new weapons was none of Israel's business.

'Arab Commitments'

Today he was quoted as saying that willingness of the United States to make available two of the world's strongest combat aircraft was "an indication of America's determination to strengthen Egypt's defense capability and reinforce its potential for meeting its Arab commitments."

Reports in Cairo newspapers today said that President Carter told Mr. Sadat by letter that the United States was ready to provide Egypt with the F-15 aircraft. Other reports here quoted Washington news agency reports as saying that Mr. Carter would send Egypt 38 F-16 aircraft this year.

After the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of last March 26, Washington gave Cairo $1.5 billion in military credits over a three-year period to modernize its armed forces, which have been equipped almost entirely with increasingly obsolete and worn-out Soviet hardware. Gen. Ali said that those credits paid for F-4 Phantom jets, Hawk and Tow missiles and armored personnel carriers.

It was reported recently that the United States would make an additional $1.1 billion available to Egypt.

Gen. Ali made clear last week that Egypt not only wanted the most up-to-date U.S. equipment but also expected the United States to work out the financing. He described a rumored total figure of $5 billion as insufficient for the needs of his armed forces.

Thyroid-Defective Babies Born in 3 Mile Island Area

Fresh Controversy Is Seen From Nuclear Accident

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — New controversy over the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island appears likely from a discovery that an abnormal number of children were born with serious thyroid defects in three Pennsylvania counties in the latter part of last year.

State health officials confirmed yesterday that, during the last nine months of 1979, 13 hypothyroid babies were born in three counties that might ordinarily expect three such births during that time period. They said they are starting an investigaton to consider low-level radiation from the accident at Three Mile Island — adjacent to one of the counties — as a possible cause.

But the officials and Dr. Thomas Foley of Pittsburgh Children's Hospital, an authority on hypothyroidism, all said the phenomenon could have many causes.

Known as hypothyroidism, the condition arises when the thyroid gland is either absent or does not produce normal hormone levels. It can lead to severe mental retardation and stunted growth unless it is treated quickly.

The men said they know of no cases of hypothyroidism ever caused by radiation at the low level emitted by the crippled reactor, although there is a well-established association between high doses of radioactive iodine — a chemical emitted by the disabled reactor — and thyroid disease.

Thyroid problems turned up among Marshall Islanders who were exposed to fallout radiation from a U.S. hydrogen bomb test March 1, 1954. The first cases, discovered nine years later, were two children, by then 14, whose thyroid glands had disappeared.

Of 21 children under 12 who had lived on Rongelap Island, 110 miles from the test site, 19 developed thyroid problems or tumors beginning 10 years after exposure. Their dosage, according to measurements by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1954, was reported at 175 rems.

Specialists from the President's Commission on Three Mile Island and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday said that iodine emissions from the March 28 accident were far too low to have had any such effect.

"There cannot be any connection. I can say that unequivocally," said Victor Bond, a member of the commisson task force on radiation health effects. "The doses would have to have been thousands of times higher than they were."

But several local groups have challenged the official radiation readings, alleging that insufficient monitors were operating at the time of the accident.

Harold Peterson of the NRC said 15 curies of iodine 131 were released from the plant by the end of April, giving a maximum radiation dose to the thyroids of area residents of 8 to 20 millirems. Background radiation provides 100 millirems annually.

Tests of area residents have revealed no iodine in their bodies, and none has been detected in area animals or in cows' milk, Dr. Bond said. To affect fetuses born since the accident would have indicated an iodine pickup, he said.

None of the hypothyroid cases were in areas downwind of the Three Mile Island radiation. Six cases occurred in Lancaster County, east of the reactor site. Four were in Bucks County and three in Lehigh County.

Ordinarily one baby in 5,000 is born with hypothyroidism. In 1978, the last year for which full birth statistics are available, Lancaster County had 5,500 live births, Bucks 6,493, and Lehigh 3,206.

Both Dr. Foley and Dr. Evelyn Bodin, a state health department pediatrician, said a likelier explanation than radiation has been found in three and possibly four of the Lancaster cases, the group most closely studied so far.

One baby had an inherited condition and two had misplaced thyroid glands, conditions unlikely to be caused by radiation, Dr. Bodin said. The three other Lancaster cases are still under study, but one was a twin whose twin did not get the disease.

"I don't think there's any cause and effect" connected to Three Mile Island, Dr. Bodin said. But, while agreeing, Dr. Foley called the timing "peculiar" and curious. The fact that it did follow the accident raises an issue."

Charges Against Todd Dropped

Soames' Rhodesian Policy Criticized by Rights Group

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Amnesty International today sharply criticized Lord Soames, the British governor of Rhodesia, for lack of rigor in stamping out torture and for illegal arrests by Rhodesia's police and army.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian authorities announced that they have dropped criminal charges against former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, a veteran white advocate of majority rule, and admitted that the arrest of Justin Nyoka, a close aide to former guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe, was a mistake.

Meanwhile in New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that Security Council members had asked him to send a mission to Rhodesia, where elections leading to independence are due to be held next week.

Amnesty International, the human rights organization, told Lord Soames in a six-page telegram that his policy of refusing access by the International Red Cross to martial law detainees or convicted political prisoners "exactly parallels the attitude of the previous Rhodesian administration."

More Action Urged

While praising Lord Soames for "asserting that torture is illegal in Rhodesia," the organization said that this step does not go far enough.

The telegram charged that people are still being arrested under the martial law rules of the previous government, that other prisoners have been held incommunicado under the 30-day detention law, and persons arrested for political reasons are still being held prisoner.

The human rights group said that it believes there are between 3,000 and 6,000 convicted political prisoners in Rhodesian jails.

Amnesty International called on Lord Soames to ensure that anyone arrested was allowed to see relatives and legal representatives within 48 hours and to make public the names of those executed since 1965, the year Rhodesia declared its unilateral independence.

Rhodesian Attorney General B.J.M. Treacy announced that he was dropping charges against Mr. Todd, who said that he was out of the country when the offense was alleged to have taken place.

Mr. Todd, an adviser to Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, was accused of failing to report the presence of terrorists to police and had been detained at his farm in southern Shabani district since Feb. 9.

Mr. Nyoka, publicity secretary of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union party, was arrested at his suburban Salisbury home early today and accused of making seditious statements at a political rally in Shabani last month. Authorities said later the wrong man had been arrested and that the charges against Mr. Nyoka were being dropped.

In New York, Mr. Waldheim said that he is discussing a UN mission to Rhodesia with Britain. Last week Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere urged Mr. Waldheim to make an immediate fact-finding visit to Rhodesia, charging that Lord Soames was violating the London agreement providing for the cease-fire and free elections.

A British spokesman said yesterday that the secretary-general had decided that a visit by himself to Rhodesia would be inappropriate during the campaign, but that he might send a representative.

This followed a statement by a UN spokesman that Britain had told Mr. Waldheim such a trip would not be appropriate but that an observer appointed by him would be acceptable.

British Warning

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Britain today warned against any foreign intervention in Rhodesia after next week's elections.

A Foreign Office spokesman was responding to newspaper reports in Pretoria yesterday that quoted senior South African military officials as saying South Africa would feel compelled to intervene militarily in Rhodesia if law and order broke down following the elections.

EEC Consumer Unit Seeks Tax on Sugar

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community consumer groups' lobby today called for an EEC tax on sugar so that producers bear the cost of surpluses.

A paper prepared by the European Bureau of Consumer Unions complained that export subsidies for the surpluses were nearly $840 million last year, while the price of sugar rose within the EEC.

United Press International

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet meets with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Paris on Thursday. It was the third stop of Mr. Vance's tour for talks with Western allies.

U.S. Ambassador Assails French Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

to some degree by other Western European countries such as West Germany, France, which long has cherished what it regards as a special relationship with Moscow, has gone to the greatest lengths to put distance between its position and that of the United States.

The French government, for example, has opposed strongly such U.S. moves as attempting to organize a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow next summer. Instead, France has argued that the West should avoid the tactics of confrontation and seek to resolve the Afghanistan situation through negotiations that will keep the fabric of detente intact.

But, while Mr. Vance publicly took a low-key and conciliatory stance during his visit to Paris today, the Hartman speech, which U.S. officials pointedly called to the attention of reporters traveling with Mr. Vance, indicated that Washington also does not feel inhibited from using brass knuckles to make its point to the French and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

USOC Still Has Hope

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (AP) — The head of the U.S. Olympic Committee said today that, despite statements by the Carter administration, he did not consider the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics irrevocable.

And the committee says it still intends to pick a team for the Summer Games, if only to honor the athletes who have trained so hard for Moscow.

French Veto Denied

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Diplomats who attended Tuesday's meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Rome denied reports that France vetoed a call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics by the nine members.

They said the ministers did not discuss whether to boycott the Games, because it was known before the meeting they differed.

News Analysis

U.S. Optimistic Hostage Affair Near End

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — Carefully worded United Nations and White House statements yesterday launching the UN commission of inquiry on Iran have opened a new, and possibly final, chapter in the long-running episode involving the U.S. hostages.

The desired end, the release of the Americans, is firmly in mind in New York and Washington, and there is cautious confidence in both the intentions and the capability of the key figure in Iran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Nevertheless, as yesterday's confusing events demonstrated, beginning with an early morning crisis call to the State Department, a number of difficulties remain.

While U.S. officials declined to confirm the remark of commission member Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria that "we have a gentleman's agreement for the hostages' release," it is clear that the panel is considered to be a major step toward the goal. It would not have been approved otherwise.

It is also clear that several other steps will be necessary beyond the work of the commission. Mr. Bani-Sadr has consistently laid down three requirements for U.S. action leading to release of the hostages.

One of the requirements is that the United States agree never again to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. President Carter went out of his way to address this yesterday, by saying in his statement on the UN commission that "the United States has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran."

Mr. Bani-Sadr's second condition is that the United States accept Iran's right to take action to extradite the former shah and return his wealth. According to official sources, the United States has worked out ways in which this can be done.

The third condition, which the Carter administration is reported to be considering, is a U.S. recognition of guilt about its role in past Iranian events.

This is the most difficult for Mr. Carter, who has made it known through spokesmen and in talks with members of Congress that the United States will not admit guilt.

While final decisions apparently have not been made, it appears likely that in the end the United States will make some statement in acknowledgment of its prior role in Iran, but only at the point when it is nearly certain that these statements will bring about the hostages' release.

In undertaking delicate, difficult and in some respects demeaning negotiations, the administration was acting on the belief that at last, in the person of Mr. Bani-Sadr, there was central Iranian authority that would be able to achieve the hostages' release.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's election as president and his subsequent appointments as chairman of the Revolutionary Council and commander in chief of the armed forces have increased his authority.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's radio broadcast in Tehran last night, repeating the demand for the shah's extradition and seeming to praise the militants at the U.S. Embassy, was a chink in Mr. Bani-Sadr's armor. But the circumstances of the broadcast were not clear, and it was considered important that Ayatollah Khomeini did not link the return of the shah to the release of the hostages.

That link of shah-for-hostages was broken earlier by Mr. Bani-Sadr in a move that made the present negotiations possible.

Because of remaining uncertainty about the Iranian position, the United States insisted that Tehran's invitation to the UN commission be presented in writing. This prudent condition delayed the announcement of the commission for several days. For a few hours early yesterday, it threatened to derail the commission entirely.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's telegram of invitation to Mr. Waldheim, received early yesterday, referred to the commission as a court for an inquiry into past U.S. intervention through the regime of the former shah, and said "their treachery, crimes and corruption" would be investigated. In some respects, including the reference to a court, this seemed to go beyond the negotiated understanding.

Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders was awakened with the news of the cable from Tehran at 1:30 a.m. By 4 a.m. the word had reached the president, and at 5:30 a.m. Mr. Saunders and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with Mr. Carter at the White House.

After on-again, off-again signals at the United Nations, Mr. Waldheim was able to clarify the mission of the fact-finding group by about noon. A few minutes later he made the formal announcement.

Administration officials would not confirm a report by James Reston in The New York Times that Mr. Carter had resisted approval for the UN commission to precede the release of the hostages, but was persuaded to relax his stand by Mr. Waldheim and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The earlier U.S. position was that, while a package deal might be discussed in advance, nothing tangible — such as the work of a UN commission — could precede the release of the hostages. About a week ago, U.S. officials at the United Nations began to say privately that a commitment relating to the release of the hostages — rather than their actual release — must precede its work.

Now even that requirement is in doubt, in the literal sense of the word "commitment."

Given the U.S. objective of obtaining the safe release of the hostages, there is little alternative to seeking to work with Iran's new president and the United Nations. There are simply no alternatives available, official sources conceded.

U.K. Weighs Diplomatic Effort To Speed Palestinian Self-Rule

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 21 (WP) — Britain is considering a diplomatic initiative to try to speed peace negotiations in the Mideast through international recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for Palestinian acceptance of Israel's right to exist.

British diplomats are considering doing this by seeking to supplement United Nations Resolution 242, which calls on Israel to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders, with a clause advocating Palestinian self-determination as part of a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

In return, the Palestinians, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be expected to recognize Israel at least implicitly by accepting the resolution's existing "acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

The British aim, according to informed sources, is to draw the Palestinians and Jordan into the lagging negotiations between Egypt and Israel on limited Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, as provided in the Camp David peace agreement.

The sources said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has become convinced by his talks with Arab leaders since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan that a rapid solution to the Palestinian problem is essential to achieving stability and protecting vital Western interests in the Mideast and southwest Asia.

Although British officials insist that no final decisions have been made to go ahead, either alone or with the help of the other countries in the European Economic Community, the Israeli government has already reacted angrily to reports of British intentions. Israel strongly opposes any change in resolution 242 that would even imply that the Palestinians have a right to an independent state on Israel's border.

For this reason, special U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz, who is conducting Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on a Palestinian autonomy process, asked Lord Carrington at a London meeting three weeks ago to delay any action until Mr. Linowitz had time to make more progress in the talks, which have a May deadline. Lord Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were to discuss the subject further today in their London consultations on the Afghan crisis.

Israeli Protests

At the same time, Israel's ambassadors to European countries, also meeting today at the Israeli Embassy in London, were discussing how to combat the expected British initiative and the drift of many European countries and the EEC itself toward diplomatic recognition of the PLO.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin used his farewell meeting with outgoing British Ambassador Sir John Mason this week to object strongly to the evolving British policy on the Palestinians. Other Israeli officials have strongly criticized the British at every opportunity for some time now.

Lord Carrington signaled the intentions of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government when addressing the United Nations in September, shortly after an unsuccessful effort was made there on behalf of the PLO to amend Resolution 242. He said then that the resolution, which the British helped draft, is incomplete inasmuch as it treats the Palestinians only as a refugee problem to be solved along with an Israeli withdrawal to pre-1967 borders.

The resolution "takes no account of the legitimate political rights of Palestinians, which go well beyond their status as refugees," Lord Carrington said in September. "Nor does it take any account of the Palestinians' belief that they are a separate people with a right to their homeland."

"This I believe is an area in which resolution 242 may be supplemented," he proposed — "not I emphasize, replaced, amended or distorted, but supplemented to meet this point."

Sources said British officials have not yet discussed the subject in detail with other European countries or leading U.S. officials. France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Turkey have had official contact with the PLO and appear to favor recognition of Palestinian self-determination as part of a Mideast peace settlement. British policy has been to talk to PLO representatives only when they are encountered informally at social and public gatherings.

Reform Jews Invest Rabbi In Jerusalem

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM (NYT) — The Reform Jewish movement performed its first ordination of a rabbi in Israel this week as part of a campaign to break the Orthodox hierarchy's monopoly over religious life in the Jewish state.

Mordechai Rotem, a 32-year-old native of Haifa, entered the rabbinate in a 90-minute ceremony at the synagogue of the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem. The service was immediately pronounced invalid by Israel's chief rabbi, Shlomo Goren.

"The chief rabbinate in Israel will never acknowledge a rabbi who himself does not observe the biblical laws and the religious commandments according to the 'Halacha'," said a spokesman for Rabbi Goren. "Therefore," the spokesman said, "the chief rabbi concluded that whatever the Reform movement has done here in Israel has no validity and no practical meaning whatsoever."

But Reform leaders saw the event as having historic importance, an effort to root the movement firmly in Israeli soil. Reform rabbis, mostly Americans, have worked in Israel for some time — without the right to perform marriages, grant divorces or make conversions — and some Israelis have become Reform rabbis in the United States and have stayed there.

But never before has an Israeli been ordained in Israel, and the step this week was taken as a new move toward making the country's religious life pluralistic. "We think that Judaism is pluralistic, and anyone who knows anything about the world outside knows that it is pluralistic," said Rabbi Richard Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. "You can't build a movement unless you have indigenous leadership."

Just as a century ago, when the movement in the United States, then dominated by rabbis from Germany, found it essential to train American rabbis so it could flourish on American soil, now the movement strives to train Israeli rabbis for Israel, he explained.

The Reform movement is the most liberal of the three main branches of Judaism, accepting deviations from the strict observance of the ancient oral and written law, which Orthodoxy requires. These include the eating of only kosher food and bans on work such as operating machinery and lighting fires on the Sabbath.

The Reform wing also supports equality of the sexes, allowing women to read from the Torah, to sit together with men in synagogue and to become rabbis. The movement has made increasing efforts recently to gain official recognition in Israel, where only marriages and conversions performed by Orthodox rabbis are deemed valid and legal.

Last December, four Reform rabbis married an American-born couple at kibbutz Yahel in the Negev desert and managed to have the marriage certificate signed by the chief Orthodox rabbi of Eilat, thereby making it legal.

Now, according to Mr. Hirsch, the Reform movement has asked the minister of religious affairs to designate two Reform rabbis as registering authorities empowered to issue marriage certificates. If, as expected, the request is refused, the case may be taken to court, he said.

For Protesting Sakharov's Exile

Kopelev's Wife Expelled From Party

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Raisa Orlova applied to join the Communist Party on June 22, 1941, the day the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union. She was expelled from it a week ago, for protesting the banishment of the dissident physicist and human rights champion Andrei Sakharov to Gorki last month.

Mrs. Orlova, a literary critic whose husband is the writer and Germanophile Lev Kopelev, said yesterday that she had been expelled from the party at a closed meeting she declined to attend on Feb. 12. Also yesterday she was notified that the official writers' union had decided to expel her last Friday.

Sitting amid a clutter of books and friends in their bedroom Tuesday, Mrs. Orlova and her husband — who has also come under attack in the Soviet press in the current crackdown on dissent — said that they had never felt so sad.

A chapter in both their lives is over, their attempt to stake out a middle ground between open dissidence and silent acquiescence has failed.

Mrs. Orlova is 61. Her career as a specialist in U.S. literature began during the war. She happened to take Lillian Hellman, a U.S. writer, to the front near Warsaw in 1944, and began a lifelong friendship with her.

Mrs. Orlova has been suffering reprisals — a ban on publication in the Soviet Union, an end to her university lectures on U.S. literature — since "To Be Preserved Forever," her husband's book on his punishment for attempting to halt atrocities by the Red Army as it marched into Germany, appeared in the West in 1975 with her name in its dedicatory preface. Mr. Kopelev, 67, was thrown out of the writers' union in 1977.

Turning Point

Through the years, the Kopelevs and the Sakharovs became close friends, though Mrs. Orlova did not join in Mr. Sakharov's dissident activities.

"The logic of life is stronger than the logic of our intentions," Mrs. Orlova said. "I just wanted to go on with my work, with my friends here and overseas. I did not want a confrontation. But after this thing happened to Sakharov, I couldn't stand it any more."

She knew she would be thrown out of the party and the writers' union if she signed a protest against Mr. Sakharov's banishment to Gorki last month. But she did it anyway, with her husband and a score of others, on Jan. 29.

Her expulsion from the union means that she and her husband, who suffers from heart and liver problems, have no source of income or support now except from their modest pensions, and their three daughters.

It means her literary career is finished, and it means that the authorities will seek to isolate them from their friends remaining within the Soviet intellectual establishment — and they had many, despite Mr. Kopelev's reputation abroad as a dissident.

Protest by Carter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — President Carter yesterday deplored the "physical indignity and harm" inflicted upon Mr. Sakharov and his wife and called for world pressure to ensure the rights of the Russian exile.

Mr. Sakharov last week issued a statement saying that he and his wife were beaten by people they believe to be Soviet security agents.

Protest Called by Rebels Shuts Most Kabul Stores

(Continued from Page 1)

tact with Afghan refugees, said that the Soviet troops have moved out of the garrison town of Jalalabad, 50 miles from the Khyber pass, and into the Paktia border province in the past few days.

A correspondent for The Times of London reported from Jalalabad, "Soviet ground troops appear to be committed to the battle against the rebels near the Pakistan frontier for the first time since the Russian military intervention in December."

Times correspondent Robert Fisk also reported that six senior Soviet Army officers met with Afghan Interior Minister Faiz Mohammed Golabzoi in Jalalabad on how to cope with the increasing threat from guerrillas who virtually surround the strategic city.

Word of the Monday's secret meeting leaked out because it was held in the lounge of the Spinghar Hotel where the correspondents of The Times and the London Guardian were the only guests.

The Times and Guardian correspondents reported that hundreds of Soviet troop reinforcements have arrived in the city from Kabul and the Jalalabad garrison is believed to have doubled to almost 3,000 in the last 10 days.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that Soviet troops were in Afghanistan because Pakistan was training and sending Afghan rebels to overthrow the Kabul regime. She said that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan should be seen in a broader prospective of security of the entire region.

In Pakistan, President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq responded to reports of increased fighting in eastern Afghanistan by warning the Russians not to cross the border in pursuit of the guerrillas.

U.S. Lowers Estimate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — Carter administration officials yesterday revised their estimates of the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan, putting the total at 70,000 in contrast to the 90,000 to 100,000 issued by the State Department during recent weeks.

An administration official said last night that the downward revision represents a refined estimate by the government's intelligence community, not a Soviet withdrawal. Another 30,000 Soviet troops are on the Afghan border, he said.

The high estimate, he added, stemmed from counting elements of a division in Afghanistan as a full division.

The purpose of issuing the refined estimate last night, administration officials said, was to undercut any Soviet claims that they had begun a withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials announced that a second flight of B-52 bombers has been sent over the Arabian Sea and a third will be launched soon. The second flight of two bombers, like the first, flew from Guam and returned there.

Khaled Reassures Religious Chiefs About His Health

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 21 (AP) — King Khaled, reported by diplomatic sources to be recovering from an apparent heart attack, received religious leaders in his hospital room today "so they can be reassured about his health," Riyadh radio said.

Saudi Health Minister Hussein al-Jazairi said the 67-year-old monarch was admitted to Riyadh's King Faisal Hospital on Monday for a checkup after becoming slightly ill "as the result of overexertion while he was on a picnic."

Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, said indications were that King Khaled was very ill on the first night of his hospitalization but was improving.

Saudi sources said the king's doctors had completed their checkup Tuesday and found the king's health to be steadily improving. These sources said the illness was not connected with two open-heart operations that he has undergone.

Reports that Cabinet ministers had rushed home on receiving news of the king's illness set off speculation that Saudi Arabia was preparing for a succession by Crown Prince Fahd, the king's half-brother and day-to-day manager of the country's affairs.

353 Died in '79 On U.S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — There were 353 U.S. airline deaths last year, the third highest annual total ever. The May 25 crash of an American Airlines DC-10 in Chicago accounted for 273 fatalities.

Preliminary statistics released yesterday by the National Transportation Safety Board showed U.S. carriers had 33 accidents in 1979, a 38 percent increase from the record low of 24 in 1978 and the first jump in five years. General aviation — all nonairline flying — registered 4,23[illegible] accidents, a 6 percent decrease from 1978 and the lowest total in three years.

The safety board said last year's fatality toll was third to the 65 deaths in 1977 (544 in the runway collision in the Canary Islands of two jumbo jets, one of them a Pan American World Airways plane and 467 in 1974. There were 16 deaths reported in 1978.

Fire at Film Studios

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Firemen battled for two hours today to put out a fire that caused major damage to the suburban Boulogne-Billancourt film studios. Four firemen were slightly injured in the fire which began at lunchtime in the canteen kitchens.

If you are not a
DISCRIMINATING TRAVELER
There's No Need to Read Further

Apologies for introducing ourselves in this strange way, but it does make sense. We publish *Passport, the confidential, privately circulated monthly letter on world travel.* It's read by discriminating travelers all over the world.

"Discriminating travelers," as you know, want only a special kind of travel information which is rarely found in guidebooks or elsewhere. Since not everyone is interested, we make it very plain exactly what we do.

Our information comes from carefully selected "spies." It's not for beginners. Most of our readers have traveled many times before, have done the basic sightseeing, and are now more interested in updating themselves on the world travel scene.

Each month in this tersely-written 12 page letter, we share new travel discoveries with our members—charming inns, attractive restaurants, undiscovered resorts, places even the guidebooks haven't found yet. We also warn them about places that are becoming spoiled and touristy.

But neither we nor our members want this information to become widely circulated. That's how nice places become spoiled. And that's why we ask our members to use discretion when sharing information—even with good friends.

Passport has been quietly published for 14 years. We rarely advertise. And when we do, it's only in quality publications like this one. If you'd like to join us, a subscription is only $30 (that is about $2.50 per month) *Passport* is an absolute gold mine of information. Full refund if it's not exactly what you expected.

YES, please enroll me as a Passport member.
☐ My check for $30 is enclosed
☐ Outside the USA (airmail) $38.
Name
Address
City State Zip
PASSPORT
20 N. Wacker, Chicago, IL 60606

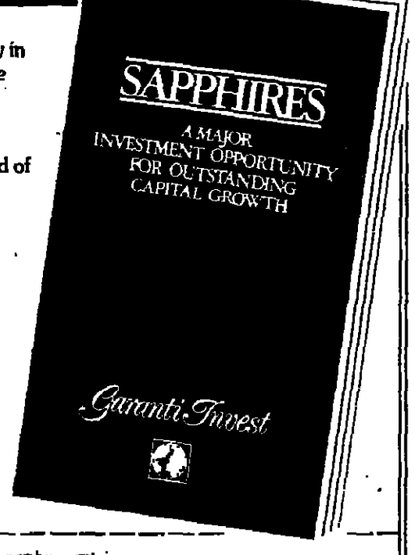
NEW GEMSTONE INVESTMENT PLAN-
TODAY'S BRIGHT GROWTH PROSPECT

Gemstones have become an important diversification in many investment portfolios. During the last 10 years, quality diamonds have increased substantially in value, constituting an effective hedge against inflation. Other precious stones have shown steady growth.

Garanti Invest are a leading authority in the gemstone investment field and we now believe sapphires offer a strong prospect for substantial capital growth. Of course, every investment has a risk attached but sapphires are still about one-third of the price of diamonds, are rapidly becoming more sought after and, as a result of this, the supply of top class stones is diminishing.

The ability to recognise and classify gemstones is, however, crucial to successful gem investment. The best blue sapphires are mined in Sri Lanka and Garanti Invest have co-operated with the Sri Lankan Government to establish an internationally recognised system of sapphire grading, called S & Q 78. This system ensures that every stone has been scientifically graded and valued by the State Gem Corporation and that a certificate has been issued by qualified gemologists. Every stone is sealed in an S & Q cassette, and our undertaking to re-purchase is guaranteed on this basis.

FREE BROCHURE
Find out about this important investment opportunity. This brochure gives full details about Sapphire and gemstone capital growth, including the S & Q grading system and re-sale guarantee.
Send for the brochure today or telephone on 01-629 7158.



S&Q 78
Garanti Invest Limited
Garanti Invest Limited
278-282 High Holborn
London WC1V 7HA
Scandinavian Office
Skeppsbron 5-6
41121 Goteburg Sweden

Video Cassette Center
THE LARGEST SELECTION OF VIDEO CASSETTES ANYWHERE!!
VIDEO SHACK INC.
1608 B'way (at 49th St.) (212) 581 6260
New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 10036
ALL CREDIT CARDS 7 DAYS, 10-12

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ®
Est 1911
5 rue Daunou, PARIS
Just tell the taxi driver
"sank roo doe noo"
or
Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich.

هكذا من الأصل

Senate Panel Meeting

.S. Denounced for Delay ı Sales Cutback to Russia

By Helen Dewar

SHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) ıe Carter administration was ınced in a Senate subcommit- esterday for waiting until the ·ı Union intervened in Afghan- before cracking down on high ology exports that the Rus- have diverted to military use.

ıs. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Nunn, D-Ga., and William n, R-Maine, also questioned ıer the administration is crack- own enough now, even though ı official said the Pentagon has ed from what he called the er- f the past.

ı. Jackson said he was skepti- f "born-again hawks [and] re- tive righteousness," and Sen. ı said the administration sees ng wrong with helping the ans build military equipment ong as it's just sitting there ing at us . . . It's all right un- y invade with it."

o focal points of the hearing e Senate Governmental Affairs rigators subcommittee were Russians' Kama River truck ry and the Zil factory and lab- ry, both of which have been li- d to import U.S. computers ther sophisticated equipment.

e Pentagon says Kama trucks d up in Afghanistan, and Zil tedly is producing missile hers. The United States ob- d conclusive evidence only in 979 that Kama was producing s for the Soviet Army, accord- o William Perry, undersecre- of defense for research and en- ring.

ter the Russians moved Kama trucks into Afghanistan, two Kama export licenses were revoked as part of a U.S. cutback on high technology exports to the Soviet Union pending an administration review of export-licensing policies.

Subcommittee members wanted to know why it took three years to stop shipments to Kama and why Zil's licenses were not revoked after the Afghanistan intervention.

Homer Moyer, the Commerce Department's general counsel, said use of Kama trucks for military purposes did not technically violate a 1971 license; when shipments were stopped, he added, it was done on national security grounds. Mr. Moyer said the difference between the Kama and Zil cases was that Kama equipment was actually involved in the intervention.

But Sen. Jackson accused the department of presenting a "miserable case." Sen. Nunn observed: "That's a sad state of affairs. It means this country cannot be awakened short of Soviet intervention . . . at least not this administration."

No one attempted to defend the wisdom of earlier policies, and Sen. Jackson as well as administration officials took pains to note that the policies went back at least three administrations.

"I think we made some errors in judgment," said Mr. Perry, but he said the Pentagon did not agree with those in the administration who thought it was worth taking the risks to promote detente by selling technology to the Russians. "Different responses are appropriate" now, Mr. Moyer said.

Lawrence Brady, formerly of the Commerce Department's export administration, contended that a U.S. company — later identified as Ingersoll Rand — has been told by the department to proceed with the sale of a diesel-engine assembly line for Kama despite the embargo on high technology exports.

But Mr. Moyer told the subcommittee the assembly line did not involve sophisticated technology and hence was not subject to an export license.

ural Chinese oot 30 Miles f Great Wall

EKING, Feb. 21 (UPI) — re than 30 miles of the Great ll of China has been pulled m by farmers and despite tests the destruction contin- China's Communist Party spaper said today.

he People's Daily newspaper lished a letter from a jour- st saying that the Great Wall nly one of several threatened numents that need to be res- d. The letter proposed a law unish those who damage an- it monuments.

'eking newspapers have said *t in recent years country peo-* have been taking the stones n the wall to build their ses or to clear the ground for s.

Many important ancident ments are being used as fac- s and schools and cannot be ed for tourism," the letter d. "The damage to our an- buildings is serious, if there not protected we must apo- e to the people of the d."

Associated Press

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands boards private plane in Zurich. Behind her is Dutch Premier Andreas Van Agt.

Dutch Queen Interrupts Trip Because of Government Crisis

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Queen Juliana interrupted a family skiing vacation in Austria and hurried back to the Netherlands today because of a crisis that threatened to bring down the Dutch government.

Premier Andreas Van Agt flew to Zurich at mid-day to meet the queen and inform her of the political crisis. Queen Juliana then flew to her Soestdijk palace near Amsterdam.

Sources said Mr. Van Agt's trip to inform the queen and the queen's interruption of her family vacation at the Austrian ski resort of Lech were courtesies normally followed in the event of a government crisis.

Mr. Van Agt was scheduled to address the lower house of Parliament late today on the situation resulting from a Cabinet split over the center-right coalition's plans to cut at least $1.5 billion from the top-heavy social welfare system installed by former Socialist governments.

Political sources said the indications were that the Cabinet, in a long crisis session that ended early this morning, had devised a compromise that would avert a resignation of Mr. Van Agt's two-year-old coalition.

The crisis came to a head yesterday when Finance Minister Frans Andriessen resigned because a Cabinet row prevented acceptance of his demand for cuts totaling $2 billion in public spending in the budget to be announced next September.

In New Hampshire TV Forum

7 Republican Candidates Assail President

By Adam Clymer

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 21 (NYT) — Seven Republican presidential candidates yesterday accused the Carter administration of inaction on inflation and weakness in military matters, chiding each other only mildly as they joined in a nationally televised forum that each hoped would bring him success in New Hampshire's presidential primary on Tuesday.

While they generally resisted questions asking them to identify areas where the federal budget should be cut, and argued that economic growth could make severe slashes unnecessary, they joined in praising former President Gerald Ford for repeated vetoes of spending bills voted by a Democratic Congress.

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who joined in the event after avoiding a similar discussion in Iowa and losing to George Bush in that state's caucuses, defended the Republicans' frequent attention to such single issue concerns as abortion and gun control by saying that they were "an expression of a discontent on the part of the people, a feeling that the old traditional values upon which our civilization is built are fading away."

No Democratic Debate

Mr. Bush, a former congressman, diplomat and director of Central Intelligence, concluded his remarks by proclaiming the Republican Party the winner of the debate. He said that the losers were the Democrats "who haven't gotten their act together," in an obvious reference to the fact that no Democratic debate is being held here as a result of President Carter's unwillingness to campaign personally.

The League of Women Voters, which sponsored last night's discussion, had also invited the Democratic candidates to debate here.

None of the candidates took the occasion as an opportunity to offer any new campaign stands. Just about all of what they said has been heard in the state before, at coffees, at service club luncheons, at rallies and press conferences.

On defense, Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois charged that the Carter administration had undercut U.S. credibility abroad by going back on commitments to Taiwan and, in Iran, by "pulling the rug out from under the shah." He also complained that selling high technology to the Soviet Union aided that nation's military capability.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally said that he demanded a very strong military presence in the Middle East, including a permanent navy based near or in the Gulf, airfields on the Sinai peninsula and a regional alliance with Israel and moderate Arab states.

But Mr. Bush, while supporting short range aid to Pakistan in collaboration with China, said that he opposed stationing U.S. forces in the area. He said that arrangements to use facilities in the area would be sufficient.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, accusing Mr. Carter of weakening U.S. defenses by rejecting needed weapons systems, argued that the real problem ahead was the possibility of a "Soviet peace offensive this spring, this summer, and that America may once again be lulled into a false sense of security."

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, setting himself apart from his rivals as he did in the forum before the Iowa caucuses, said that, while he supported a 3-percent increase in military spending last year, he believed that the real threat to U.S. security was not in its military weakness but in its failure to "deal with problems here at home," especially dependence on imported oil.

He renewed his call for a 50-cent-a gallon gasoline tax as a way to reduce that burden — a stand that was later challenged by a questioner in the audience who argued that it would hurt the average driver.

All of the candidates except Rep. Anderson called for more military strength and a more consistent policy as a deterrent, both to Soviet aggression and to the toppling of smaller governments in the Soviet orbit.

Mr. Reagan, in general agreement with the other candidates, said, "We have got to send some signals to the Soviet Union that there could be a confrontation down the road if they continue."

Congressmen Compromise On Use of Oil Tax Revenue

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT) — House and Senate conferees, unable to agree on the best ways of spending oil windfall profit tax revenues, yesterday established three catagories under which it may be used.

Under the compromise, $56.8 billion would be set aside for aid to the poor, $136.4 billion for income tax reductions and $34.1 billion for energy and transportation programs.

The conferees recently approved legislation for a $227.3-billion industry tax on the estimated $1 trillion that consumers are expected to pay in the 1980s as a result of President Carter's decision to remove federal price controls from crude oil.

Under the set-aside method, none of the money would be spent in any of the categories until Congress passed legislation expressly for that purpose. The compromise thus does not answer the hard questions of the money's utilization.

For example, while the conferees agreed to earmark the lion's share of the tax for a tax cut, they were unwilling to challenge President Carter directly. The administration, believing that cutting taxes now would only make inflation worse, has said it would go along with the set-aside approach as long as it does not go beyond an expression of sentiment.

The conferees were unable to agree whether the tax cut should apply to both individuals and corporations, so they simply struck out that language altogether.

And when Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., proposed language that would have specifically included aid to the Highway Trust Fund, Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., said he favored an amendment that would provide funding for currently operative mass transit systems. The result was a bill that does not specify how the energy and transportation programs' $34.1 billion should be spent.

Other portions of the compromise:

- Residential and business energy-tax incentives and credits accepted by the conferees would be funded from general revenue, not from the proceeds of the tax. The conferees have so far discussed about $16.5 billion of the $25.6 billion in credits contained in the Senate version of the bill. The conferees have accepted approximately $4 billion of the credits.
- Outlays by the proposed Synthetic Fuels Corp. — being established by separate legislation — would be financed from increases in general revenues resulting from gasoline price decontrol. This money would come from increased income taxes paid by oil companies because of higher profits.
- If the windfall tax collects more than $227.3 billion, as is expected, one-third of the excess would go to aiding low-income households with their energy costs; two-thirds would be earmarked for income tax reductions.

Concorde Is Said To Be a Success

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP) — Pierre Giraudet, president of Air France, said yesterday that the Concorde supersonic airliner is a commercial success but still a money loser for the airline because of high running costs.

Mr. Girandet said that Concorde was on the average 71 percent full on the Paris-New York run and 66 percent on the service to Rio de Janeiro over the year.

But the cost of maintaining the engines and fuel costs, which were 33 percent of the total running expenses, meant a loss to the company of 40 million francs ($10 million). Air France, however, had an overall profit of 210 million francs ($52 million) last year, compared with 255 million francs (then about $56 million) in 1978, Mr. Girandet said in announcing the company's annual results.

Coalition Ends Labor Party Rule In St. Kitts-Nevis

BASSETERRE, St. Kitts, Feb. 21 (AP) — Two minority parties have formed a coalition government for the British associate state of St. Kitts-Nevis, ending the 30-year rule of the Labor Party.

In elections this week, the Labor Party dropped to four seats from seven in the House of Assembly. The People's Action Party, which had no members, won three seats and the Nevis Reform Party retained its two seats.

Kennedy Simmonds, leader of the People's Action Party, was sworn in as prime minister of the Caribbean state of 48,000 residents. As part of the coalition agreement, Nevis Reform leader Simeon Daniel became minister of finance and of Nevis affairs. Former Prime Minister Lee Moore was re-elected.

Mr. Simmonds and Mr. Daniel did not comment on the new government's position on an earlier petition by St. Kitts-Nevis to gain independence from Britain. Under associated statehood, granted in 1967, the two islands govern their internal affairs, with Britain handling defense and foreign relations.

Bid to Halt Unauthorized Books, Sources Say

CIA Seeking More Powers of Censorship

By George Lardner Jr. and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP) — With censorship powers strengthened by a new Supreme Court decision, the CIA is seeking court action against the authors of other unauthorized books about its activities, sources said yesterday.

Even before the Supreme Court ruling, which was handed down Tuesday, the Justice Department had filed suit against former CIA officer Philip Agee to confiscate the profits of two controversial books he helped write, exposing the names of CIA agents in Western Europe and Africa.

Sources said the government is considering similar suits against other authors following the high court decision. CIA officials refused to comment. "I don't want to prejudice any litigation," CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci said yesterday after an appearance before a House subcommittee.

Goldwater's Anger

Testifying at another hearing before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., urged that journalists who publish sensitive national security information be tried for treason.

Sen. Goldwater's ire was provoked by articles in last Friday's edition of The Washington Post and last Saturday's New York Times reporting on secret U.S. arms shipments to Afghan rebels, which were started last month.

"I feel it's very treasonable for any media in this country to come out with chapter and verse about what we heard in top secret hearings just 2½ weeks ago," the Arizona senator said. "I think that has to be stopped . . . I think that's abuse of freedom of the press and I don't have any respect for publications that do that because they are tearing down the security of our nation."

In the touchstone case, involving a book by former CIA agent Frank Snepp, which according to the CIA contained no classified information, the Supreme Court held that the government can severely restrict the release of information bearing on national security by employees and former employees, even if no secret material is involved.

Public Scrutiny

In his testimony, Mr. Carlucci attacked the law that makes CIA files subject to public scrutiny under the Freedom of Information Act. CIA Director Stansfield Turner, who testified later, maintained that the agency has no effective legislation it can use to punish leakers, let alone find out who they are. All he can do at present, he said, is dismiss offending employees.

The Carter administration, however, is seeking charter legislation for the CIA that would cut back the number of congressional committees that must be notified of covert activities. The administration is also unwilling to guarantee by law to share CIA secrets with the two committees that would continue to supervise the agency: the Senate and House intelligence panels.

House Intelligence Committee Chairman Edward Boland, D-Mass., suggested in his testimony yesterday that this was carrying the secrecy drive too far. If congressional oversight of the intelligence community is to be limited to only two committees, Rep. Boland said he regards it as essential that those two committees be entitled by law to whatever information they want.

But Mr. Carlucci in his testimony took the position that the congressional oversight now afforded by the Senate and House Intelligence Committees was more than adequate to make up for the loss of public scrutiny under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Carlucci acknowledged that the Freedom of Information Act had perhaps unfairly come to be tagged as the source of improper disclosures. But he maintained the law still needs to be changed, primarily because the CIA has been unable to convince many of its foreign agents and other sources that they have nothing to fear from it. He called the perception more important than the reality because in intelligence work, he contended, "the perception is the reality."

ONESTA

ve-star hotel, located in the of the city, combines the charm 17th Century with all the mod- nveniences for the discriminat- veler. Deluxe rooms Gourmet In-room movies Stereo Color hour room service Sauna. Amsterdam Sonesta Style.

Reservations call your travel agent, ists Instant Reservations in:
Amsterdam (020) 25 65 42
Frankfurt (0611) 28 43 88
London (01) 628 3451
Paris (01) 079 17 17
Zurich (01) 51 08 57

AMSTERDAM SONESTA HOTEL
Kattengat One
Amsterdam, Holland
) 21-22-23. Telex. 844-17149

merican Express Card

welcome at Sonesta Hotels.

SILVER

Ø 36 mm actual size

On the occasion of the UNO declared
YEAR OF THE CHILD
our young, democratic and dynamic state has arranged *minting of this very beautiful and unique medal.*

This imposing Silver and Bronze medal is 38 mm in diameter and weighs 26 grams.

WIKINGLAND also offers you the possibilits of working on its build-up.
You can become a citizen, you can also register a firm.

TO: WIKINGLAND Ministry, P.O.B. 826
CH 1211 Geneva 1-Switzerland

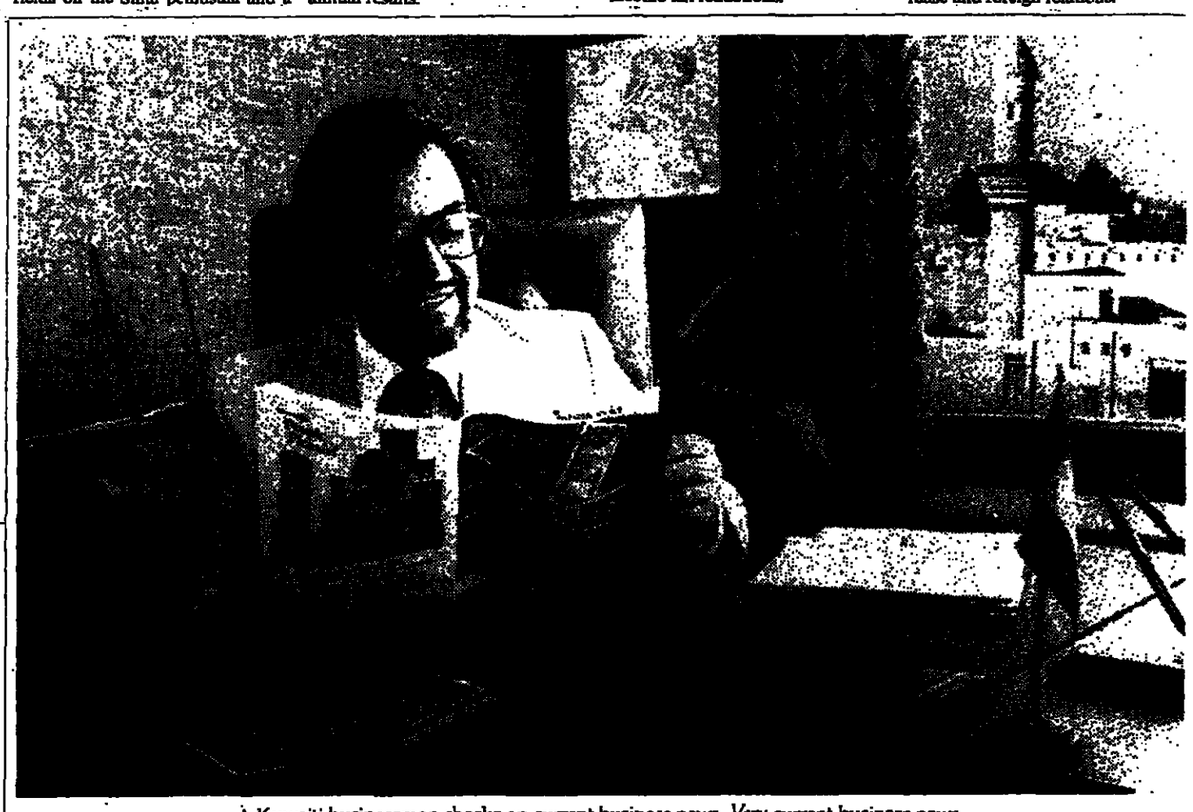
Please send me YEAR OF THE CHILD
.....(number) SILVER each 37 Dollars
.....(number) BRONZE each 13 Dollars
Enclosed is my payment of $
NAME:
STREET:
CITY:
STATE: ZIP:

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator

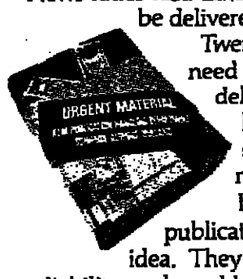
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.71.71.



A Kuwaiti businessman checks on current business news. *Very* current business news.

Fresh tulips? Of course. But did you know fresh magazines also come to you on KLM?

News fades fast. Like other perishables, it must be delivered as soon as it is gathered.



Twenty years ago we saw the need for a service that would deliver publications into the hands of international subscribers while their news was still new.

Business Week and other publications have welcomed the idea. They have found that KLM's reliability and worldwide network make it an ideal courier.

Today KLM's Publication Handling Service delivers hundreds of major magazines, newspapers, books, annual reports and other publications throughout the world. So a Kuwaiti businessman can get his newsmagazine the same week as his American counterpart.

How is this miracle accomplished? Through a carefully planned system at Amsterdam International Airport. Here all the complex paperwork is *prehandled*, and everything is unloaded, and sent on its way with traditional Dutch efficiency and dispatch.

That same Dutch efficiency is the reason business travelers rely on KLM's worldwide network to get them to far-distant appointments unfailingly and on time.

We anticipate the needs of business and its people. That's how we got to be the world's first airline—60 years in service.

KLM
The reliable airline of Holland

Obituaries

'Princess' Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 96

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 96, the elder daughter and last surviving child of President Theodore Roosevelt, died yesterday in the faded mansion in which she had lived for more than half a century.

A family friend was quoted as saying that Mrs. Longworth had died of bronchial pneumonia. Until contracting the pneumonia, the friend said, Mrs. Longworth had been in reasonably good health, if increasingly not very strong.

Beginning the century as Washington's "Princess Alice" and reigning nearly 80 years later as its dowager empress, Alice Lee Roosevelt Longworth was among the capital's most constantly fascinating personalities, renowned for her caustic wit, her happy iconoclasm and her influential political connections. Sometimes called "Washington's other monument," she was as memorable in her 90s as she had been in her 20s.

As befitted the daughter of a president and the wife of a speaker of the House of Representatives, her chief interest was politics. She was acquainted with — and held strong opinions about — every significant U.S. political figure from her father to President Richard Nixon.

Her dislikes — notably for her fifth cousin once removed, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his family — drew more attention than her likes, which included both Mr. Nixon and President John F. Kennedy.

In the upstairs sitting room of her townhouse on Massachusetts Avenue was a chair pillow with the inscription, "If you can't say something good about someone, sit right here by me."

Her capacity to amuse with her candid and uncontrived talk made her a welcome dinner guest. Even in her late 80s, she was attending three or four parties a week and entertaining friends for tea almost daily.

Mrs. Longworth's blue eyes were a reminder of her youthful preference for a greenish-blue color that came to be called "Alice blue." Her dresses were made of fabric of that color, and a song — "Alice Blue Gown" — was written about her.

Although Mrs. Longworth's attitudes were conservative, she got along well with President Kennedy and Sen. Robert Kennedy. In the era of her cousin Franklin, however, she was at the center of several arch-Republican cabals and was strongly isolationist before Pearl Harbor.

Born in New York

Mrs. Longworth was born in New York on Feb. 12, 1884, when her father was a member of the state Assembly. Her mother, Alice Lee, died two days later, and for three years she was brought up by her father's sister, Anna. When her father married Edith Kermit Carow in 1886, Alice went to live at Sagamore Hill, the vast, rambling family home at Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Alice shared her childhood with her four half-brothers and half-sister — Archibald, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Quentin and Ethel. She attended a small private school, but most of her education was received from tutors and through association with highly literate persons in the family circle.

Life as "Princess Alice" began in 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt became president on the death of William McKinley. Alice was 17. "I was the daughter of an enormously popular president, and the first girl in the White House since Nellie Grant [the daughter of Ulysses S. Grant], and I looked upon the world as my oyster," she recalled.

Alice had a pet snake named Emily Spinach; she was also audacious enough to travel by car, with another girl, from Newport, R.I., to Washington without a chaperone. It made fine publicity, but the president didn't like it; nor did he care for his daughter's smoking in public.

In the spring of 1905 Alice was a member of Secretary of War William Howard Taft's entourage on a trip to the Far East. In the party was U.S. Rep. Nicholas Longworth, R-Ohio, who was 14 years Alice's senior. They were married in the White House on Feb. 17, 1906.

After World War I, Mrs. Longworth was among those who attacked President Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations plan. She viewed his successor, Warren Harding, as "just a slob." She said that President Calvin Coolidge "looked as if he had been weaned on a pickle." Franklin Roosevelt was "one-third sap and two-thirds Eleanor." Of Thomas Dewey, the Republican presidential nominee in 1944 and 1948, she inquired, with an air of venomous bewilderment: "How can the Republican Party nominate a man who looks the bridegroom on a wedding cake?" The Eisenhowers, she said, were "nice Army people."

After 19 years of marriage Mrs. Longworth gave birth to her only child, Paulina, who died in 1957. Paulina's daughter, Joanna Sturm, lived with Mrs. Longworth and was with her when she died yesterday.

After her husband, the speaker of the House for six years, died in 1931, Mrs. Longworth remained in Washington. She wrote "Crowded Hours," a memoir of her youth and years in the White House, and several magazine articles attacking the New Deal, and worked with the women's division of the Republican National Committee. She was a delegate from Ohio to the party's national convention in 1936.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Mrs. Longworth was far more active socially than politically, and her sense of disdain sharpened. Sen. Joseph McCarthy once tried to call her Alice. Frostily engaging his eyes, she said: "The policeman and the trashman may call me Alice; you — can — not."

Toward the end of her life, Washington reporters were saying: "If there is anyone who is queen of the Establishment, it's Princess Alice — the closest thing we have to royalty." When the assessment was relayed to her, Mrs. Longworth replied: "Oh, pish! Utter nonsense! It's just like they said in England about Queen Victoria . . . When you get old enough, people begin to like you. I'm a relic of the past."

— ALDEN WHITMAN

International Herald Tribune

Alice Roosevelt Longworth (standing, center) poses with her father, Theodore Roosevelt, and family in 1903. The woman seated is Alice's stepmother, Edith, who was Roosevelt's second wife and the mother of his other children: (from left) Quentin, Theodore Jr., Archibald, Kermit, Ethel.

Reynolds duPont

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 21 (AP) — Reynolds du Pont, 61, the heir to a chemical fortune who carried the family banner through Delaware politics, died last night after a long illness.

After working in for the family company, E.I. du Pont de Nemours, for 13 years, Reynolds duPont served in the state Senate from 1958 to 1974. His nephew, Pierre duPont 4th, a Republican, was elected governor of Delaware in 1976.

Reynolds duPont was a financial mainstay of the Republican Party for two decades and served as finance chairman of the Republican state committee.

UPI

Gale Robbins . . . in 1947

Frank J. Webb

PASO ROBLES, Calif., Feb. 21 (IHT) — Frank J. Webb, 90, a longtime staff member of the New York Herald Tribune, died Feb. 3 at his home here, his family announced.

Born in St. Louis, Mr. Webb went to New York as a young man and worked for The New York Times and as financial correspondent for The Philadelphia Inquirer. He joined the New York Herald Tribune in 1937 and retired from that newspaper in 1962.

Mr. Webb was sent to help reopen the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune (now the International Herald Tribune) when the German occupation ended in 1944. He returned to the New York edition of the newspaper in 1948.

Gale Robbins

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Gale Robbins, 58, an actress and singer who was a popular pinup girl in World War II, has died of lung cancer, it was disclosed yesterday.

Miss Robbins, a former Miss Chicago, sang with big bands in the Midwest and appeared in several films. A popular pinup photograph made her a leading attraction on Bob Hope's tour of overseas bases in 1945.

Jerry Fielding

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Jerry Fielding, 57, a motion-picture composer whose scores for "The Wild Bunch," "Straw Dogs" and "The Outlaw Josey Wales" received Academy Award nominations, is dead.

6 Turks Are Killed In Renewed Violence

ISTANBUL, Feb. 21 (UPI) — At least six persons died and several were wounded in incidents in Turkey late yesterday and today, security officials said. The slayings were part of the leftist-rightist violence that has plagued the country for more than two years.

Despite the martial law that was imposed after two weeks of rioting in Izmir, a policeman was shot to death there last night. In Ankara, a rightist teacher was killed today and his wife and father seriously wounded when a leftist group attacked his house with automatic weapons.

Ruling Party Rebuffs Italy Communists

Christian Democrats Reject 'Compromise'

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 22 (NYT) — Italy's ruling Christian Democratic Party, reverting to the tough anti-Communist stance it maintained during the 1950s and early 1960s, today declared that it will not tolerate Communist participation in government affairs under any circumstances.

The party's policy was laid down early this morning after an all-night debate at the conclusion of the party's six-day National Congress, when an alliance of hard-line factions within the party won 57.7 percent of the vote on a declaration proclaiming the anti-Communist stance.

The vote was a defeat for Benigno Zaccagnini, the outgoing party secretary, former Premier Giulio Andreotti and Premier Francesco Cossiga, all of whom had advocated a more flexible stand.

No Basic Reasons

Mr. Zaccagnini, in his keynote address to the congress Friday, had declared that there were no longer any fundamental ideological reasons for keeping the Communists out of the government, but that practical obstacles remained. He cited a number of tough demands that the party should put to the Communists in the field of foreign and domestic policies during future negotiations on relations between the two parties.

While his conditions were such that they could not possibly have been accepted by the Communists, his approach would at least have left the door open in principle to a continuation of the "historic compromise" between Communists and Christian Democrats that has been the Communist Party's professed goal for a decade. Such a compromise was accepted by the Christian Democrats under the leadership of former Premier Aldo Moro.

"Even taking into account the development of the Communist Party so far, the constrasting positions [between the two parties] do not permit a sharing of government responsibility," the party document said.

The result is expected to be a significant polarization of Italian politics between left and right, reminiscent of the Cold War years.

Today's hard-line declaration by the Christian Democrats matched a similarly uncompromising position adopted by the Communists last fall, when they withdrew their parliamentary support from Mr. Andreotti's goverment and declared that in the future they would support Christian Democratic governments only if their own ministers were included in the Cabinet.

CALL YOUR MOM IN MEMPHIS AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Your voice overseas could be the thrill of a lifetime to your mother. No matter what she says, she worries and wants to know how you're doing so far away without her help. Well, if you follow the tips on this page, you'll be able to tell her how you're doing at a cost much lower than you think.

If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have your mom call you right back. There's no 3-minute-minimum charge, and the hotel's surcharge on such a short call is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your own phone bill at home.

Surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually small.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

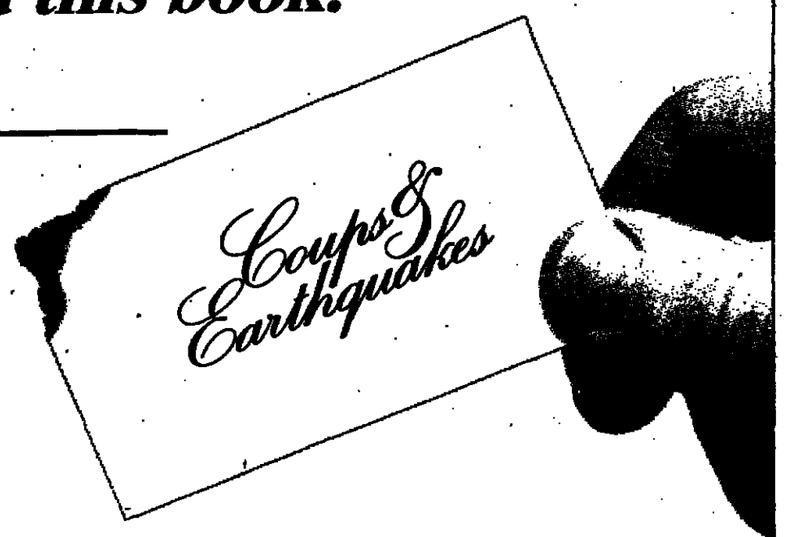
Now, call Mom. When she hears how cleverly you're cutting costs, she'll cut down on the worrying.

Bell System

*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal.

"Everyone who reads newspapers should read this book."

The witty and revealing account of how news is gathered around the world, by veteran correspondent and International Herald Tribune editor, Mort Rosenblum.



". . . Not since the late A.J. Liebling—with whom Mr. Rosenblum shares wide experience with wolfish good humour—has anyone so successfully sized up the waywardness and splendor of newsgathering. Everyone who reads newspapers should read this book."
Paul Theroux

"Rosenblum shows precisely and vividly how—and why—news from abroad assumes a frequently sorry shape. . . . Illuminating, frequently funny anecdotes help verify the hazards, failings—and strengths—he portrays."
Los Angeles Times

"The best account yet of the shrinking but still romantic world of the foreign correspondent. Well-structured, solidly thought through, spiced with anecdote, humour and a touch of rue, it is not only an important book, it is a delightful one."
Theodore H. White

". . . This is a gold mine of sensible information, which will help nonjournalists understand what's behind the news they read or hear. . . ."
Christian Science Monitor

". . . Fascinating . . . this book is both a good read and a salutory warning."
New York Times

Order your copy of "Coups & Earthquakes" today!

Hardbound edition F.Fr. 55 or equivalent in other currency. Air mail postage and handling in Europe included.

Outside Europe, add F.Fr. 10 or equivalent for additional postage.

Return this coupon with your check or money order to:
International Herald Tribune,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me _____ copies of "Coups & Earthquakes."
Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
Country: _____

Do you want to become a millionaire?

You can. Now we offer this opportunity 21 times 1 MILLION DM!

2 Million DM as possible Super Jack Pot NOW over 103 million in prize money.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED

This is exceptional. An inheritance or business venture could never offer you such a chance! The NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY offers you the possibility to belong to an international group of clever participants. All prizes are quoted and paid out in German Marks (DM). This is where your advantage is. The West German Mark has been one of the strongest currencies in the world for years.
Each lottery runs over a period of 6 month, one class per month. There are 300.000 tickets with 113.468 prizes totalling over 103 Million DM. A total of 218 jackpots ranging from 100.000.– to 1 Million DM are raffled-off plus plenty of medium and smaller prizes. It is also possible that 10 prizes of 100 000.– DM will be combined into a Super-Jackpot of 1 Million DM. – determined in pre-drawings. That means that 18 prizes of 1 Million DM plus 3 guaranteed prizes of 1 Million DM will be drawn = 21 Super Jackpots = 21 Millionaires.
Name us another game where this is possible! The drawings are held in public and supervised by state auditors. All prizes are guaranteed by the German Government. The great thing is that nobody will find out about your winnings, because you – as a player – remain anonymous.

Here are the facts: PRIZE-SCHEDULE
300.000 ticket numbers in the game
113.468 winning numbers
38 out of 100 numbers are winners

1. Class APRIL-DRAWINGS	2. Class MAY-DRAWINGS	3. Class MAY/JUNE-DRAWINGS	4. Class JUNE/JULY-DRAWINGS	5. Class JULY/AUG.-DRAWINGS	6. Class - Main draw. AUG./SEP.-DRAWINGS
1 MILLION DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or
	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or
			1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or
			1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or
			1 MILLION DM or	1 MILLION DM or	2 1 MILLION
3 x 100.000 DM	5 x 100.000 DM	7 x 100.000 DM	9 x 100.000 DM	11 x 100.000 DM	
6 x 10.000 DM	9 x 10.000 DM	3 x 15.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	3 x 50.000 DM	12 x 50.000 DM
9 x 5.000 DM	12 x 5.000 DM	12 x 10.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM	24 x 25.000 DM
30 x 2.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	15 x 10.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	30 x 15.000 DM
120 x 1.000 DM	45 x 2.000 DM	18 x 3.000 DM	18 x 5.000 DM	18 x 10.000 DM	36 x 10.000 DM
6.300 x 240 DM	150 x 1.000 DM	60 x 2.000 DM	21 x 3.000 DM	21 x 5.000 DM	60 x 5.000 DM
	7.200 x 360 DM	180 x 1.000 DM	90 x 2.000 DM	24 x 3.000 DM	120 x 3.000 DM
		8.100 x 480 DM	210 x 1.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	150 x 2.000 DM
			9.000 x 600 DM	10.500 x 720 DM	2.130 x 1.000 DM
					68.100 x 720 DM

How to participate:
1. You order your ticket with on the order coupon below.
2. Within days you receive your ticket together with an invoice and the official drawing schedule with rules and regulations.
3. PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER. You can also pay for your ticket after receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by personal check, travellers check, bank transfer (add remittance bank charge) or in cash via registered air mail (cash at your own risk).
4. After each class you will receive the official winning list together with the ticket of the next class via air mail.
5. If your ticket has been drawn, you will immediately receive a winning notification. Your drawn ticket is eliminated from the game, therefore we will offer you a new ticket (replacement-ticket) so that you can keep on playing right up to the 6. class.
6. Your prize-money will be transferred to you within one week of your request by check or any other way you desire. Of course, if you hit a jackpot you can come in person to collect your prize in cash.
7. If you are already our customer, please do not order, because you receive the ticket automatically for the next lottery.

You can be sure you will receive fast, honest and confidential service. Now it is up to you, therefore order and mail the coupon today.

Lots of Luck

Your chance to win: 1:3

If coupon is missing, write for information.

HAMELN
Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln
Kuhlmannstraße 1 A
D-3250 Hameln · W.-Germany

I try my luck and order!

All classes (1st - 6th class) 64. Lottery, beginning April 3, 1980 to September 5, 1980

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	1/1 ticket	730.–	184.15
	1/2 ticket	375.–	223.85
	1/4 ticket	195.–	115.50

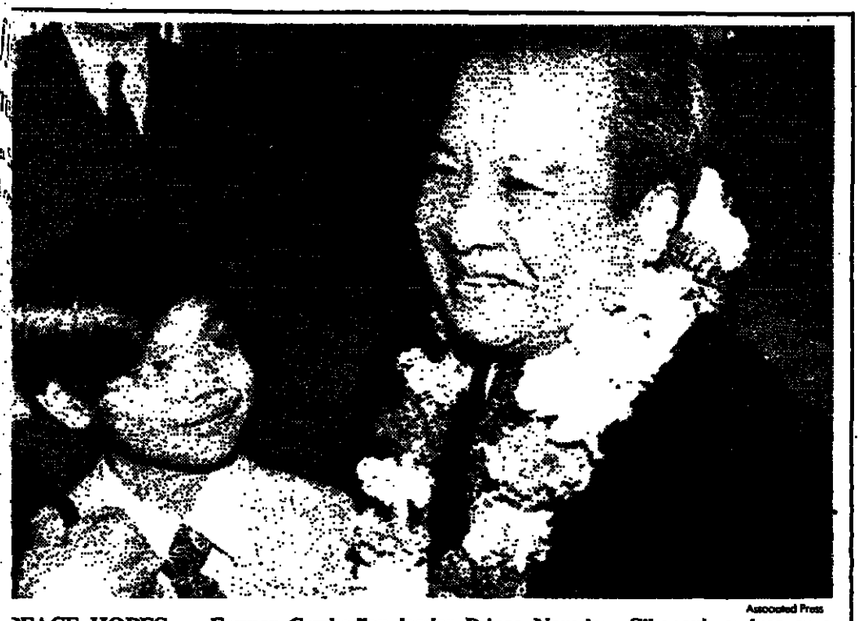
*US$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. rate of exchange as of Jan. 1. 1980
Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No additional charges.

Mail coupon to Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln, Kuhlmannstraße 1 A, D-3250 Hameln · W.-Germany

Please write in German ☐ English ☐ Please print in clear letters.

HA 64/52 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐
First Name
Last Name
Street
P. O. Box
City
Country

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press

PEACE HOPES — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrives at a Washington area airport Wednesday on a 17-day visit to gain Carter administration support for an international peace conference on Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk plans to meet congressional and administration leaders. State Department officials have said that such a conference would be pointless at this time because Vietnam has shown no interest in participating.

U.S. House Panel Rejects Bid to Order Bribe Evidence

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT) — Fearful of jeopardizing criminal prosecutions, the House Judiciary Committee yesterday rejected, 27-0, a resolution that would have directed the Justice Department to give the House all evidence it has compiled against seven House members named in an undercover investigation of bribery.

The rejection, supported by both party leaderships, seemed to doom hopes of swift progress in the congressional inquiry into bribery charges growing out of the FBI operation, in which agents posed as Arab sheikhs and their representatives.

Yet there were indications that the Justice Department had begun negotiations with the ethics committees of the House and the Senate to turn over some of the evidence. This presumably would involve members whom the Justice Department did not intend to prosecute, and evidence not germane to the prosecutions.

House Republican leaders meanwhile recommended disciplinary action against Rep. Richard Kelly of Florida, the only Republican named in the scandal. They urged that the House Republican Conference expel him and declare him ineligible for funds from the Republican congressional campaign committee.

Inviting contrast with Democratic inaction concerning its members who have been named in the scandal, Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona, the Republican leader, said: "The Republicans are saying to the American people that when we have a situation that we think should be corrected, we are willing to do all in our power to correct it."

[Rep. Kelly resigned from the conference today to head off the expected vote to expel him, United Press International reported. Rep. Kelly, a third-term House member, also agreed not to accept more party congressional funds for his campaigns.

["Mr. Kelly resigned because he wanted to save the Republican Party from taking an action he felt would not be appropriate," Rep. Rhodes said after a two-hour closed meeting of the conference. He said Rep. Kelly's defense speech gained him favor among some members despite widespread skepticism over his explanation that he accepted a bribe from FBI undercover agents to further a secret investigation he was making.

[House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., meanwhile attacked the Republicans for making what he called a premature move against Rep. Kelly.]

The House Ethics Committee had asked the Judiciary Committee to withhold action on the resolution, pending its negotiations with the Justice Department. "The Ethics Committee feels unanimously that this resolution should be tabled, rather than reported favorably or adversely," Rep. James Sensenbrenner Jr., R-Wis., who belongs to both committees, told the Judiciary Committee. "We should keep the arrow of a subpoena or resolution of inquiry in our quiver, in case negotiations break down."

Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, pointed out that under the rules of the House the measure could be called to the House floor early next week regardless of the committee's action. If the committee tabled the resolution, it would then be unable to control the floor debate, he warned.

Congressional intervention in the criminal process was the major reason cited for rejection of the resolution. "Premature congressional involvement in this process is inappropriate and unwise," said Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., who sponsored the motion to disapprove the resolution. "It could jeopardize the rights of both the prosecution and defense."

Rep. Peter Peyser, D-N.Y., sponsor of the defeated resolution, said, "I'm disappointed that the Judiciary Committee doesn't have confidence in itself or the members of the House to effectively punish those found guilty of crimes."

Although the committee vote was unanimous, there were expressions of concern about the pace of the House inquiry and the priority afforded the possible criminal prosecutions. "It's more important, in my judgment, to expel bribe-takers from our midst than to send them to jail," said Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va. He nevertheless voted against the resolution, saying it was "artlessly drawn."

Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich., expressed a common fear that "if the prosecution should fail for any reason, we will then be blamed."

Meanwhile, Barrett Prettyman, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, told it yesterday that he had been negotiating with the Justice Department for the release of some of the evidence. "We are optimistic that some kind of recourse can be gained," he said. "The approach from Justice is more affirmative than we had been led to believe."

The chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee, Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., also reported indications of a change in the department's position on handing over some evidence.

Hashish Route Revived in Sinai

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Israel's handover of about two thirds of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt has unexpectedly revived the old route of smuggling hashish into Egypt across the desert region.

The newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday that authorities have foiled the first attempt to smuggle narcotics across the Sinai since 1967 and seized a ton of hashish worth one million Egyptian pounds ($1.4 million) on the black market. The hashish was brought by boat from Lebanon to the Mohammediat section of Sinai's Mediterranean coast, where smugglers loaded it on camels, Al-Ahram said.

Similar smuggling attempts were frequent before Egypt lost the Sinai desert to Israel in the 1967 war. Under the peace treaty between the two countries, Israel completed its withdrawal from about two thirds of the region on Jan. 25.

Italy Seizes Pair Hunted for Roles In Moro Kidnapping, Assassination

TURIN, Feb. 21 (AP) — Rocco Micaletto and Patrizio Peci, two of Italy's most wanted terrorist suspects, were seized in a hideout in central Turin last night, authorities said today. Both had been charged in connection with the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

The swoop was directed by Gen. Alberto Della Chiesa, the government-appointed chief of anti-terrorism operations. A third man, Filippo Mastropasqua, was also arrested in the raid.

Mr. Micaletto, 34, and Mr. Peci, 27, are said to be longtime leaders of the Red Brigades. They were seized in an apartment stocked with arms and explosives, police said, and a list of names was found, presumably of possible future targets of the guerrilla group.

Mr. Micaletto, a former Fiat autoworker in hiding since 1975, is a reputed leader of the Red Brigades branch in Genoa and part of the commando that killed the city's state prosecutor, Francesco Coco, and two bodyguards in 1976. Mr. Peci has been sought since Red Brigade attacks in Rome and northern Italy in 1977.

French Jets to Argentina

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — The French government has approved the sale of 15 Super Etandard Mach 1 fighter-bombers to Argentina for the equivalent of $160 million, diplomatic sources said.

Diplomats Saw Clear Signs of a Coup

'hai Politics: The Dance of the Generals

By John Burgess

NGKOK, Feb. 21 (WP) — De- Thailand's trappings of parliatary democracy, its politics are manipulated by the armed s, a point firmly underscored neat political minuet here last th.

was a period of unusual labor st, rumors of strife among sennilitary officers and a last-min-cancellation of a trip abroad by premier.

ey were the classic signs of a coup, the type of upheaval that puts U.S. policymakers on edge as they follow the internal twists and turns of Washington's main ally in Asia.

With Vietnamese armies poised close to Thailand's Cambodian border, the Thais' position as a window of Western influence in the turmoil of Indochina has never been more in the spotlight.

As recent events demonstrated, however, the generals who run this country — and Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan, the premier, in particular — are firmly center stage.

Unlike other peoples of Southeast Asia, the Thais were never colonized and never fought a war of independence. Mass political movements never developed, and parties have remained small in membership and large in number. In most years since 1932, when absolute monarchy ended, these parties have been denied a serious role in governing the country — that was handled by a succession of generally benevolent *military elites*.

Soldier-Politician

Gen. Kriangsak's government is the latest of these. He took power in a bloodless coup in 1977 and then called elections, which reaffirmed his position. His performance in office has led foreign observers to label him Thailand's most enlightened soldier-politician. But a soldier-politician he remains and as such he suffers many of the same problems of his predecessors.

Details of last month's events remain unclear. The crisis, if it can be called that, began with a strike at the Thai tobacco monopoly, a government-owned factory, which has the exclusive rights to manufacture cigarettes. By Thai standards, workers there have a strong union and, along with employees of other government-owned enterprises, are among the best paid in the country.

The workers walked out demanding a higher cost-of-living allowance and an investigation into alleged corruption in executive offices. Management agreed to negotiate and granted a few of the demands, but it then ordered everyone to return to work or face dismissal. The ultimatum was followed by threats from other unions to walkout in sympathy.

Diplomats also pointed to the simultaneous reappearance of extreme rightist paramilitary groups in Bangkok — more than 1,000 of the groups' supporters demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy to protest the intervention in Afghanistan. Their conclusion was that Gen. Kriangsak was being challenged.

It soon became clear that the premier was taking a personal role in the strike negotiations. He publicly urged workers to return to their jobs and called a meeting of government leaders, reportedly including most major military figures, to discuss anti-strike strategy.

Flying Rumors

The following day, Gen. Kriangsak was scheduled to leave for West Germany to attend an international conference. He decided to send a *deputy premier instead*.

His cancellation started rumors flying. The story most commonly traded in diplomatic circles was that certain military leaders had declined to go along with the premier's get-tough suggestions in the event of a general strike. This lack of cooperation reportedly made Gen. Kriangsak nervous that his future would be in question if he left the country. The next day Gen. Kriangsak only fueled speculation by telling reporters there was no danger of a coup.

"The military coup d'etat is now out of date," he was quoted as saying. "The new generation of Thai soldiers is walking the path of democracy." The commander in chief of the army, Gen. Prem Tinsulanond, also denied a coup was in the offing.

Gen. Kriangsak soon found it necessary to publicly declare that he would order an investigation into the source of a report that he had wanted Gen. Prem to accompany Thailand's Queen Sirikit to the United States, where she was to undergo medical treatment.

Diplomats pointed out that the story's implication was that Gen. Kriangsak mistrusted Gen. Prem and wanted him out of the country.

Gen. Prem, 59, is the man Thais most often mention as the eventual successor to Gen. Kriangsak. Gen. Prem has repeatedly denied that he has political ambitions, but many analysts argue that no matter whether he wants it, the Thai political system will propel him toward a role in government.

New Faces

On Feb. 11, Gen. Kriangsak effected a long-predicted Cabinet reshuffle. The new faces included several men labeled technocrats but foreign diplomats said the restructured Cabinet underscored the military's continuing dominance. Of its 37 members, 14 are from the armed services, including the premier and all three deputy premiers.

By month's end, the tobacco strike ended, with the workers returning to the factory having won a few of their demands. The sympathy strikes failed to materialize for reasons that remain unclear. At the same time, the coup rumors died down and diplomats expressed skepticism that Gen. Kriangsak's position had been under any real threat.

Gen. Kriangsak's relations with key military officers are said to remain relatively good, although his career as a staff man has left him without a group of officers who owe their own careers to his patronage. Nevertheless, military officers who support Gen. Kriangsak hold key positions in the Cabinet and throughout the lower levels of government, and there is no rival who commands sufficient loyalty in the barracks to overturn a government.

kyo Said to Expect d Army Operation

KYO, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Ingence sources were reported today to believe that the underd Red Army is planning an d operation somewhere in the d. The daily Sankei Shimbun ed the sources as saying they ve that Takamaro Tamiya, 36, helped hijack a Japanese plane force it to North Korea in 1970.

East Germany to coordinate ations.

olice refused comment on the rt, which also said that the Red y is believed to be led by a 34-old woman, Fusako Shigenowho left Japan for the Middle in 1971 after a crackdown . In 1972, three Red Army bers killed 25 persons in an at-at Lod aiport in Israel.

Nuclear Experts Warn on Future Uranium Supply

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Nuclear experts representing Western industrialized countries said today that governments must firmly endorse the idea of atomic power to ensure future uranium fuel supplies.

The experts from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which groups 24 industrialized countries, said that there was now a surplus of uranium because fewer nuclear power plants had been built than expected.

They said that this could create a lack of confidence in the uranium fuel market and lead producers to slow or stop exploration for new reserves. This could lead to a severe shortage of uranium fuel to feed nuclear power plants by the year 2000, they added.

The experts were addressing a press conference on the release of their special report on uranium. The report was the work of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency and the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

The report said that uranium requirements this year were expected to be between 28,000 and 32,000 tons, below the maximum production capacity or nearly 50,000 tons. But by 2000, if present-day light water reactors are still standard, uranium demand would reach 200,000 tons annually, the report said.

Poland Names Envoy To United Nations

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Former Communist Party official Ryszard Frelek, 51, has been appointed Poland's ambassador to the United Nations, the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

The Communist Party congress last week removed Mr. Frelek from the central committee's secretariat, where he has served since 1971 supervising the country's foreign affairs.

he finest service
ften goes unnoticed.
he answer lies not in
esponding to requests,
ut in anticipating
em.

ouvent le meilleur
ervice ne se remar-
ue pas. En effet, il ne
agit pas de satisfaire
s demandes mais
e les prévenir.

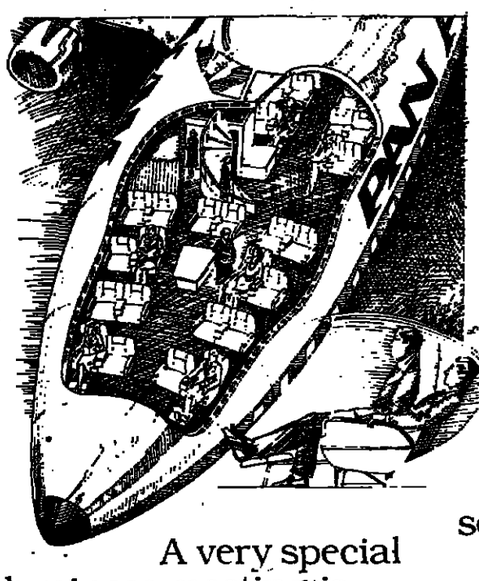
e besten Dienstleis-
ngen sind oft die
auffälligsten. Es
ndelt sich darum,
ünschen nicht
ntgegen-, sondern
vorzukommen.

HE COLONNADE
STON'S EUROPEAN
GRAND HOTEL
Instant reservations call:
London (01)-583-3050.
In Paris, 522-1034
st Germany, 0611. 612083

HRI
The Leading Hotels of the World
5 New Bridge Street,
ondon EC4 England

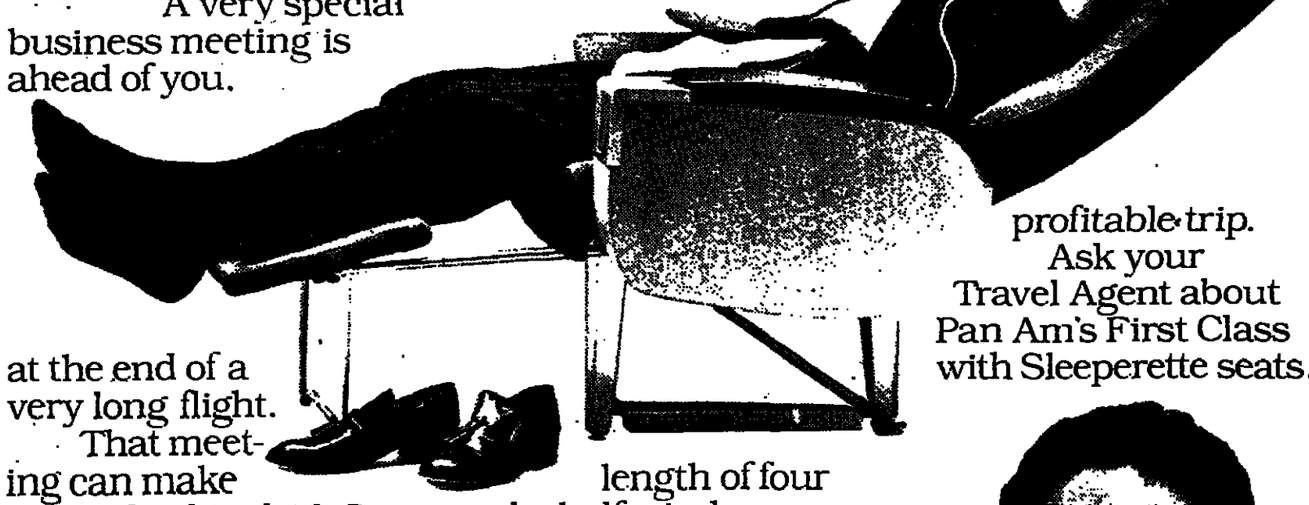
PARIS 1er
6:15 AM TO 11:15 PM
A full menu from early breakfast to late evening supper, including sunday.
CAFÉ TUILERIES
Hôtel Inter-Continental
Tél. 260.37.80
3, rue de Castiglione
75001 Paris

PAN AM'S FIRST CLASS. GOOD FOR BUSINESS IN THE LONG RUN.



A very special business meeting is ahead of you.

Class is the room. There's lots of it all around you, because we've spaced seating over both First Class decks. This allows you to extend our remarkable reclining seat the length of four and a half windows.



at the end of a very long flight. That meeting can make or break a big deal. So you've got a lot to think about. You need comfort and service.

You need Pan Am's First Class section, with our famous Sleeperette seat.

The first thing you notice about our First Class is the room. There's lots of it all around you, because we've spaced seating over both First Class decks. This allows you to extend our remarkable reclining seat the length of four and a half windows.

Dining is an equally elegant experience, with your choice of exquisitely prepared dishes and fine vintage wines.

All Pan Am 747SPs (and soon, all 747s) have Sleeperette seats in First Class. So you can arrive at your destination refreshed, and ready for a really profitable trip. Ask your Travel Agent about Pan Am's First Class with Sleeperette seats.

PAN AM

We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, February 22, 1980

Spain — 1980 and 1936 . . .

From the moment Generalissimo Francisco Franco y Bahamonde died in November, 1975, putting an end to more than 40 years of dictatorship in Spain, prophets of doom began forecasting that the infant democracy would never reach adolescence, let alone adulthood. That was the fate of the Second Republic that followed the dictatorship of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera. It was born in 1931 and effectively died in 1936 at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. Its five-year history was tumultuous, marked by sharp swings from left to right and back again, and filled with terror and violence. Spain was as fragmented as an ill-fitting jigsaw puzzle. Politically and on the labor front, it was an alphabet soup of parties and unions all vying for support and power. Regional splits were equally divisive. Economically, it was a disaster. It has been convincingly argued that only someone as tough and autocratic as Franco could have succeeded in putting the country together again.

Now, after slightly more than four years of democracy under the able leadership of Premier Adolfo Suarez, there is again talk of the Second Republic. Terror and violence are commonplace. Basque separatists have killed 19 persons this year and eight murders have been carried out by extreme rightists who long for the good old days of Franco. Political parties are beginning to proliferate, there is fierce competition between the government-supported Socialist labor union and the Communist union, both unemployment and inflation rates are relatively high, business has shown little confidence in government and autonomy statutes in the various regions have raised unfulfilled economic aspirations. Additionally, the bureaucracy and judicial system are creaky remnants of the Franco era and the state and church are at war over education and divorce, among other things.

In attempting to deal with these problems, according to Spaniards who fear a return to Francoism, the Suarez government has been relying more and more on the mechanisms of the old regime, including military courts, censorship and manipulation of the news. At the same time, the parties to the left and right of Mr. Suarez's center are sharply polarized. The Socialists and Communists have called for the banning of the rightist Fuerza Nueva and the right demands the suppression of the extremist Basque parties that support the ETA terrorists. James Markham of The New York Times quoted a Spanish civil servant as saying, "This is how it all started in the 1930s."

It sounds very grim, but there are also significant differences between the Spain of 1936 and that of 1980. For one thing, the three major parties — Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, Felipe Gonzalez's Socialists and the Communists headed by *Santiago Carrillo* — *have consistently* worked together on critical major issues, including the economy. They probably will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Also, there is a substantial amount of Western investment in Spain. This, along with the country's strategic importance, should provide sufficient incentive for the West to help safeguard Spanish democracy. The Soviet Union, of course, is doing all it can to undermine that goal by providing aid to Basque terrorists.

Things may not be as bad in Spain as they appear, but it is important that the Spanish government and the Spanish people know *that they can count on unified Western support*, something the Second Republic did not get in 1936. Spain should be welcomed into the Common Market without unduly onerous conditions and if the Spaniards decide they want to join NATO, the door should be swung wide open. Both moves would clearly be in the Western interest.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'Another Cuba?'

In the seething cauldron of Central America, the United States is being called on because of its power and its interest to help guide a process of revolutionary change. This would be a tricky role in the best of times, but at this moment, when events and the election campaign have magnified apprehensions of disaster on our doorstep — of "another Cuba" — it is a thankless task.

The toughest current choice is in El Salvador, where a well-meaning but pitifully weak civilian-military junta is struggling to impose order on a landscape wracked by violence of the left and right alike. On the unassailable premise that order is the first priority, the administration has been modestly trying to train and equip the police and low-level military forces. Not only is the program having little visible effect in dampening the violence. The program, and reports (denied) that the United States intends to send Army advisers and $7 million in equipment, have raised the politically explosive specter of an actual intervention. The bolder — and sillier — assistance proposals seem to represent only some Pentagon quarters' pipe dreams. Still, it can't be said too often that any American plans drawn to help a Central American government keep domestic security must be developed in ways that do not worsen the atmosphere they are supposed to calm.

If the aim of American policy in El Salvador is to steer a revolution still in process, in Nicaragua it is to guide one that has already taken place. In the new aid bill, Congress is being asked to support an administration judgment that the regime in Managua, though it leans left, is not altogether lost to pluralistic democratic rule. Overhanging this gamble is everyone's recollection that 20 years ago in a similar context the United States guessed wrong about Fidel Castro's Cuba. A new $75-million aid package is meant to show Nicaraguans they have an alternative to the Cuban model, and to meet the particular credit requirements of the middle class. Many entrepreneurs are deemed to be waiting for just such an American signal before committing their own resources and energies to the struggle for an open society.

The common thread of American policy in Central America is to accept the revolutionary context and to try to preempt the elements and openings favorable to Cuba by supporting the forces of the noncommunist center-left. This represents a historic change for the United States, for decades the bulwark of the reactionary status quo. In its various parts, however, the region is abandoning that status. As difficult as it is to judge the currents, it makes sense for the United States to go with the flow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Response to Blackmail

In giving its imprimatur to the five-man commission investigating the alleged crimes of the former shah of Iran, the United Nations is playing a dangerous game. It is saying, *in effect, that it is prepared to accept*, and submit to, one of the most serious and blatant acts of international illegality of the century in the hope of gaining the release of the American hostages . . .

The appointment of the commission . . . has conferred respectability on international terrorism by governments.

The commission has been set up as a direct response to blackmail. A government guilty of a *gross violation of international law* has been allowed to dictate the terms on which it may — and there is no certainty that it will — cease its illegal conduct. The very existence of the commission is a capitulation to terrorism. The composition of the commission is equally suspect. The Ayatollah Khomeini has, in effect, had the power of veto over the commission's membership . . . They are the chosen judges of a criminous party to the dispute they are considering. That must destroy their claim to be regarded as impartial.

— *From The Times (London).*

Games Must Go On

The campaign to shift or boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics, which, according to the U.S. State Department, has the backing of about 50 governments, is a fusillade fired in the new cold war that is raging. Apart from its inherent unreasonableness — underlined by the president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin — it is dangerous for the harm it will cause to the basic structure of the Olympic movement. Disruption of the Olympic Games will not surely stop with Moscow. It will move on to Los Angeles, where the 1984 games are scheduled to be held, and to virtually every center thereafter.

It is imperative to exert pressure on various fronts, especially diplomatic and popular, for a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan; That is the political challenge. But the Olympic Games must be held as scheduled in Moscow independent of the outcome.

— *From the Hindu (Madras).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 22, 1905

PARIS — M. Mouran, living in the boulevard des Filles-du-Calvaire, was quietly reading in his study on Monday night when a burglar's "jemmy" fell down the chimney into the grate. It was followed by a number of false keys, a knife, a chisel, and last of all, a quantity of jewelry and banknotes. He informed the concierge, who fetched two policemen. The latter climbed on the roof and found that a burglar, who had been caught red-handed in the next house, was ridding himself of every compromising object in his possession by throwing them down the nearest chimney. The man was arrested.

Fifty Years Ago
February 22, 1930

PARIS — Despite powerful obstacles placed in his way by the center groups of the Chamber, Camille Chautemps, leader of the Socialist-Radical party, presented a complete cabinet to President Doumergue here last night. The new Cabinet, in contrast with those that have preceded it since 1928, is drawn almost entirely from the Socialist-Radicalist party. The government is *thus committed to follow a strictly Radical policy* both at home and abroad. This change of political front is bound to have an important bearing on the progress of the London naval conference.

U.S. Policy, Soviet Aims and Europe's Role

By Arthur A. Hartman

(This article was excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech delivered Wednesday to the American Club of Paris. The author is the United States ambassador to France.)

PARIS — What is the meaning of Afghanistan? To my mind, a lot of ink and words have been wasted in trying to define Soviet motivations. Whatever their motivations, there are certain objective consequences that flow from the brutality and the means used in the Soviet intervention:

First, it is the first time full units of Soviet troops have been used outside Eastern Europe to extend Moscow's colonial domination. As the Soviets used the Warsaw Pact to justify the invasion of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, they have cited their treaty of friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan as vindicating their invasion there. It bears *notice that Moscow has similar* treaties with six other countries, three of them — South Yemen, Ethiopia, Iraq — in the critical Gulf region.

Second, the taking of Afghanistan *reflects a further extension of* Moscow's power beyond its borders, reinforcing footholds in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa.

Third, Soviet troops are now in a position to directly threaten Af*ghanistan's neighbors. They are on* the frontiers of Pakistan. There is a further threat to neighboring Iran, already menaced by a process of disintegration. And nearby China is put under additional pressure.

Fourth, the Soviet thrust in Afghanistan threatens a region which contains more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil.

Soviet Conclusion

In such circumstances, a strong U.S. reaction was clearly called for. Indeed, try to imagine the situation if there had been no American reaction. Assuredly, a number of states (perhaps including some in the critical Gulf area) which swelled that 104-18 vote in the United Nations against the Soviet invasion would instead be scrambling for an accommodation with the Soviets. Those in Moscow anxious to project power and unconvinced of the cost would have drawn the conclusion that their gamble had paid — and could be tried again with impunity.

And lastly, many of those in Western Europe who today are whispering about American overreaction would have been there to cry over the United States having "lost another country."

Therefore, the president's action to withhold from the Soviets grain shipments and high technology *items and his efforts to move*, cancel or postpone the Olympic Games were the right responses. Some in Europe criticize our actions as *inappropriate*. I'm still waiting for a list of *appropriate* actions. Some say these actions will not help the people of Afghanistan. I'm not so sure.

In any case, this misses the point. The objective of the president's actions was not to punish the Soviets, but to deter them from future aggression by making clear that they *will pay a high price*.

Because of the threat to adjacent areas, our reaction has not been limited to actions affecting our bilateral relations with the Soviet Union. We have also declared our vital interest in the Gulf region and are taking steps to increase security there:

- The president has warned that an attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Gulf region will be repelled "by use of any means necessary, including military force."
- We have increased and strengthened our naval presence in the Indian Ocean and are now making arrangements for key naval and air facilities to be used by our forces in the region of northeast Africa and the Gulf.
- We have reconfirmed our 1959 agreement to help Pakistan preserve its independence and integrity and are working out a military and economic aid package for Pakistan.
- We have assured Mrs. Gandhi of our interest in a closer relationship with India and have underlined *to her our belief than an aggressive* Soviet Union can be a danger to India as well.
- We will proceed with the normalization of our relationship with China and will sell the PRC [People's Republic of China] military support equipment but not actual weapons.

These, then, are part of the range of measures that the United States government has taken. Our response to the expansion of Soviet power has been on several levels — bilateral, regional and global. It is a response directed at a withdrawal of Soviet troops and an attempt to find a guaranteed neutrality of Afghanistan. It is also a more comprehensive response designed to deter the Soviet Union from acts of aggression elsewhere. It does not ignore the fact that we will continue in our interest to deal with the Soviet Union, especially in the area of strategic arms control.

Let me now turn to the problem as seen from Europe and why we have run into trouble reaching understandings. First, we are a large, open democracy that reaches its decisions by bringing together a continental-sized and diverse public behind policies put forth by the presi*dent. When we lack that public sup*port, no president can appear strong — or in fact be strong — and purposeful. An important element for any American president is the public demonstration that our allies are thinking along the same lines as we.

Thus, even if there were no other substantive reason, American presidents have felt the necessity of meeting with their allies to exchange views, assessments and planned strategies. In Europe, there appears in certain quarters to be the opposite impulse.

Because we are relatively large and powerful and, individually, European nations see themselves as small and relatively weak, Europeans (and particularly the French) have a tendency to want to stay clear of gatherings where they feel domestic political enemies may accuse their leaders of bowing to U.S. pressures. I'm afraid this situation is a given until such time as the economic strength (almost as great as ours) of the European Community can be translated into usable political power and decision.

But, in the meantime, while we must be sensitive to this problem of form, what are the facts?

Similar Objectives

The first thing to note is that U.S. objectives, and those of our allies, are the same. We, like they, want to create the conditions necessary to prevent a repetition of Soviet aggression. We, like they, want to achieve, in our relations with Moscow, the proper balance of firmness and cooperation which describes what true detente is all about.

What should a Western approach be?

It must be anchored in the belief that detente is not divisible; in other words, the Soviets cannot be allowed to believe that what they have done in Afghanistan has no connection with their relations with Western countries.

A Western approach must go beyond rhetoric to action. The Soviets will not be dissuaded from further risk-taking by words alone; they must know that there will be a tangible price to pay. Business-as-usual is no prescription for an effective Western response to Afghanistan.

A Western approach need not require identical actions by the allies; but it should require parallel actions. As Henry Kissinger said perceptively in Paris a few weeks ago, it will not do for the Europeans to have a monopoly on moderation while the U.S. has a monopoly on pressures.

A Western approach must not sacrifice the strength we derive from our political diversity, but it must be rooted in our common interests and objectives, which unite us as allies. I believe we saw that spirit in the declaration of President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt two weeks ago when they reaffirmed "the loyalty of their two countries to the Atlantic alliance and their determination to honor their commitments to it." In that regard, the statements of certain political figures that Europe should be "de-NATO-ized" and that France should find "a new way between the two superpowers" can only be characterized as smacking of neutralist nonsense.

Consultations

Finally, a Western approach implies the necessity of frequent consultations among allies, to insure that our common purposes are served, that our assessments are up to date and that we are pursuing parallel policies. The misunderstandings that clouded the preparation of the Bonn meeting should not cloud those basic approaches.

Why is a united Western approach so important? First of all, because the United States does not have a monopoly on all the wisdom. We need Europe's advice, counsel and participation. Second, because a lack of Western unity would allow the Soviets to play their old game of dividing Europe from the United States and would signal to leaders in vulnerable parts of the world that the West was weak. Third — while I would not presume to speak for Europe — it is evident that Europe's vital interests are engaged, as European independence on imported oil, *among other factors, should indi*cate.

We do not ask Europe mindlessly to align itself with us; but we have a right to expect Europe not to distance itself from us simply to show its independence. We simply ask Europe not to take the United States as the point of reference, but to define its own interests and to act upon them.

Test for the Western Allies

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — Democracies are messy enough in dealing with domestic matters. When it comes to foreign affairs, a group of democracies seeking to act in common cause can face gargantuan confusion. In such cases, governments that want to concert their action can do it. Those that take advantage of misunderstanding to pursue narrow interests can get a free ride. But, at least, it soon becomes clear which are which.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan caught Western allies unprepared at a time when several of their leaders were preoccupied with internal politics. There was already discord over sanctions against Iran.

Political opponents, commentators — and Soviet authorities — seized on the lukewarm and confused response to U.S. initiatives as evidence that President Carter inspired no confidence in a divided West. The louder the talk of division, the greater the division seemed to be.

Now, two months after the Soviet move, communications among the allies on either side of the Atlantic appear to be better. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's European trip follows a Bonn-Paris summit and constructive consultations in Rome among the nine Common Market foreign ministers.

As Ambassador Arthur Hartman points out above, the various Western censures need not be precisely the same, so long as they amount to a clear and interwoven expression of allied concern. To*gether, governments can determine what sacrifices they are able to* make, and those who make no sacrifices can be asked why.

A group of European editors who met recently at the Aspen Institute in Berlin formed an interesting microcosm of opinion on the question. Most agreed that the allies had no choice but to stand together, whether for concern for their own security or for solidarity with the U.S. government on which they depend heavily for defense. One, echoing a thought heard often in different ways, rejected the idea that "being holy and beautiful is European, with the United States doing the dirty work."

But, many said, officials in Washington had underestimated the need for adequate prior consultation. Europeans, after all, have been at the business of trying to avoid war for a lot longer than Americans. In Berlin, where the editors met, the shambles of the once thriving Potsdamer Platz and the grim gray wall kept fresh in mind that Europeans have an immediate personal stake in any confrontation. Their loss in any localized conflict would surely outweigh the price of Washington's financial contribution. Each European government has its own Maine primaries and disappointed athletes. And most are more dependent upon Middle East oil than the United States.

Americans on the Aspen panel agreed, but they added another point: If Washington did not consult adequately, whether through ignorance or indifference or arrogance, that is hardly cause for scut*tling joint measures in a moment of urgent need. The confrontation* is not between the Soviet Union and the United States alone. Those who criticize American insensitivity to Europe must, at the same time, understand U.S. institutions. Officials in Washington tend to be more open with the press, and, when not, U.S. reporters often pry more forcefully than their counterparts in Europe. Neither the White House nor the State Department nor Congress can prevent self-serving leaks. And, like any government, a U.S. administration is entitled to an honest mistake.

If communications have been established, even a delayed joint response will make its point to the Russians. And Western allies might next devise a workable mechanism for rapid consultation to determine forceful common action when power balances are again tilted.

©1980, International Herald Tribune.

Trading Hell for 'Paradise'

By Jonathan Power

DAKAR, Senegal — They clean the streets of Paris, empty its trash cans, work on the assembly lines at Renault and Citroen. They are part of the army of 75,000 black workers who have penetrated France by a multitude of clandestine routes. Most of them are illegal, their status precarious, their living conditions sordid, who can be cast out of France at a moment's notice.

It is in the villages on the southwestern edge of the Sahara where the origins of this traffic are to be found.

Bakel, the capital of the region, once a fortress town and the base for French penetration toward Mali, looks today as if it had never changed through the ages of man. It reminds one of the sketches of Timbuktu made by the early explorers of the Dark Continent.

To get out of Bakel and into the surrounding villages is only possible on the back of the agricultural demonstrator's moped. The faint tracks in the sand that mark the road can barely be seen. The temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. During the great drought of the first half of the 1970s, no rain fell for six years. The land looks scorched.

We have driven for two hours without seeing man or beast. Then suddenly before us is a scene out of the Arabian Nights. First, the twin towers of a mosque, glittering white in the sun. Its silvered crescent, upended, points to a cloudless sky. Then a line of donkeys and traps advances in a convoy through the thorn bushes. A woman walks along the path, spangled in red damask, a parasol held aloft.

Here, like a mummified corpse, is the body of a bygone culture that had flourished with some degree of extravagance in the days of the gold, leather and ivory trades across the Sahara. Now it is the sad victim of successive disasters.

First came the invasion of the French, which destroyed the old caravan routes. Then came French colonial policy with its taxes, which forced men to leave home and seek work as far afield as the diamond mines of the Congo, the peanut harvests of the coast, the French merchant navy and the infantry regiments of the French Army. Later came independence, the drought and the long journey to seek work in France.

'Paris Est Paradis'

The spirit of the village had gone to Paris, Lyons or Bordeaux. But the irregular visits of the spirit and the modern mystery of the postal *services and the money order* make it possible for the corpse to be preserved. The spirit is in the young men of the villages: More than 50 percent are away at any one time. "*Paris est paradis*," they say in the villages.

When Senegal, Mali and Mauritania were given their independence in 1962, the migration to France had been going on only a few years. De Gaulle's vision of independent French-speaking Africa involved a special relationship with France: He had no intention of allowing the umbilical cord to be completely severed.

A multitude of reciprocal agreements were made that were meant to preserve many of the arrangements and privileges of the old colonial status. Free trade and free movement of labor were two of these.

This happy arrangement did not survive long. The influx of black Africans and Algerians produced growing racial tension. In 1964, the French government negotiated a quota of 35,000 workers a year for Algeria and effectively outlawed sub-Saharan migration.

The Africans turned to the traffickers and the undercover routes. Across the desert, through Morocco and Spain, and then, with Basque guides, through the Pyrenees and into France.

By Boat or Plane

Increasingly today, they go by boat to Marseilles or by plane to Paris. The traffickers, it is claimed by the *migrants, now have a num*ber of customs officials and border patrol police in their pay. Entry, if prearranged, is not difficult.

Many of the migrants live in the slum "foyers" of the large French cities — converted factories and abandoned garages. They vary little. Fifty men live in a room, 25 yards by 12 yards; there is one tap and one toilet for 100 men.

Even though the great Sahel drought is now over, even though jobs are more difficult to find in France, they still come, for their economic base at home has atrophied. A whole generation of young men has grown up regarding planting millet and raising cattle as an *inferior hobby. Their remittances* go not into irrigation pumps, but into mosques, pilgrimages to Mecca, more wives, cattle and houses.

©1980, International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Sports and Politics

After the recent decision of the IOC to hold the Summer Olympics in Moscow, I find that I have neither the heart nor the intention of watching the televised Olympics in Lake Placid, Moscow or anywhere else for that matter.

Sports and politics may be different, but the underlying moral principles remain the same. To stress integrity, fair play and other sportsmanlike qualities in an athlete and to then knowingly send that athlete to a country where oppression, force and aggression exist, qualities not only unsportsmanlike but ultimately lethal to body and spirit, makes one inclined to re-evaluate the moral caliber of the whole Olympic scene.

I find the IOC decision a cowardly one; who can afford to be a coward today?

MARY ELLEN BAILEY.
Paris.

Faster and Slower

A few years ago, airmail between the United States and Monaco took three or four days. Now it averages 10 to 20 days in both directions.

Is there some inverse ratio between the speed of planes and the delivery *time of airmail*?

W.H.GIBLIN.
Monaco.

It Figures

Re physicist Edward Teller hit in the face with a pie (IHT, Feb. 8). Wouldn't pi have been more appropriate?

AL HIX.
London.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huebner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
© 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

هكذا من الأصل

e furor over the passion play
Oberammergau page 8W

king the abstract
t of abstract art page 8W

different kind
love story page 9W

working vacation
with a difference page 10W

weekend

Collecting Art, 'You Gotta Have Heart'

by Jonathan Kandell

ACHEN, West Germany — Surveying the horizon of private art collectors in Europe after the recent death of Peggy Guggenheim, the director of ding museum unhesitatingly cited Peter ig, the West German chocolate tycoon, as greatest, most courageous and most enising" art buyer on this side of the Atlantic. e assessment was echoed by museum offiand gallery owners across Western Europe hom Mr. Ludwig has become a legendary in the art world.

e man who has inherited the Guggenheim le has purchased several thousand works of anging from ancient to modern, to form is probably a more balanced and eclectic ction than any of his peers has ever atted. He has accomplished this without the fit of tax laws that make art such an attracnvestment in the United States. And he has almost none of the art for himself, preferinstead to disburse it immediately as longor permanent loans to 17 museums in Ger, France, Austria and Switzerland.

have some art works in my house — drawand prints from a few contemporary artists ut nothing important or expensive," says Ludwig, only 54 years old despite a quarterry of cultural philanthropy. "I believe that rtant art is for the public, not for private ctions."

r. Ludwig sets no conditions for the use of rt. Once he has loaned a piece to a museum, irectors can choose to display it or keep it in ge. He often resists purchasing art that may ht him in favor of paintings or sculptures he feels would round out a museum's col-

icasso always refused explain his art. He'd y: "See for yourself. If ou can't understand it, s your problem." I feel e same way. I'd rather e the art than hear an tist talk about it.'

n: And he has already made ample provifor his collection after he dies: Most of the l thousand works will be donated to more a dozen museums, including one being in Cologne, and a foundation will distribe rest to public art institutions.

is a pleasure buying art, and I think I can better job at it than any museum," said Mr. ig, trying to explain a passion that has cost millions of dollars. "In Europe, museums ate-owned and financed by taxes. A muse-irector has to ask his board of trustees bemaking a purchase. He has to worry that ublic might not like a piece he has bought their money.

ut I, on the other hand, can take risks with wn money that a museum could never " he continued. "I have the possibility of offering this art to museums free of charge. I think this is what I like best of all about buying art: to show things to the public that would not be possible without me."

More than a generation ago, the late Francis Henry Taylor, who directed the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York, described the phenomenon of art collecting as a "complex and irrepressible expression of the inner individual, a sort of devil of which great personalities are frequently possessed."

This satanic spirit seems to have possessed Mr. Ludwig at a far earlier age than it did Morgan, Frick, the Rockefellers and the other great art collectors of this century. As a teenager in Koblenz, he began buying 18th- and 19th-century German books. Encouraged by his father, who was himself a collector, the young Ludwig studied art and received a doctorate after writing a thesis on Picasso. He met his wife at the university where she also was studying art, and together they began collecting tiles, porcelains and a few paintings.

Both were from wealthy business families. Mr. Ludwig decided to move to Aachen and work for his father-in-law, part-owner of Leonard Monheim Schokoladefabrik Gmbh, the largest chocolate company in Europe and known best by one of its brandnames, Trumpf. Mr. Ludwig and his wife now control the company, and he is chairman of the board.

With a fondness for dark, pin-striped suits tailored to his burly 6-foot-4-inch frame, Mr. Ludwig fits the role of a German entrepreneur. His office is functional, with clean-lined, brown furniture and beige, paneled walls, a window looking out over his dull grey factory, and not a trace of art except for a stiff, lacquered portrait of the company's founder.

Once a week, he makes the two-hour drive south to Cologne to lecture art students at the contemporary art museum he is building there. He still manages to spend eight-hour days at his austere office, and he likes it that way.

"I need the contrast between one world and the other," says Mr. Ludwig. "Business is a good escape from art. I need the contact with *other people that business gives me. I have* many friends who are not the least bit interested in art, and I am too shy to speak about art to people who do not like it."

He and his wife use his business trips abroad — to Paris, London, New York, Zurich — to visit galleries, museums and make purchases.

They have no agents or dealers. In buying contemporary art, they ask no one's advice. For the ancient, pre-Columbian and medieval art, which still account for almost half of their collection, they depend partly on the counsel of academics and museum specialists to cut down the risk of buying forgeries.

"I try to visit an exhibit the day before it opens to the public," says Mr. Ludwig. "Usually, I make up my mind very quickly about a piece. I will call up the artist or gallery within a few hours after seeing it, and ask to buy it.

"But I am a tough businessman and I try to negotiate as hard as I can," he adds. "I know the art market very well. I will never accept a gift from an artist. I will always pay, but I like to pay what in my opinion is a fair price."

He has made a few exceptions, but he says they only confirm his belief in sticking to the going market rate. He recalls one of his first excursions into pop art, a painting of a comic-strip character by Roy Lichtenstein in 1965.

Peter Ludwig, here studying a Duane Hanson football game, is considered "the greatest, the most courageous and the most enterprising art buyer in Europe."

"I saw the painting in New York and I fell in love with it immediately," he says. "The artist said he wanted to keep it for himself. But I told him: 'Mr. Lichtenstein, I am so interested that I *will pay you 50 percent more than its* market value.' He was very taken aback and said he wanted to think about it a day. He accepted — and it was the highest price ever paid until then for a Lichtenstein.

"The next day, Leo Castelli, Lichtenstein's art dealer, came to see me," Ludwig continues. "He *was furious, and told me that Roy came to see* him and accused him of selling his art too cheaply. I called Lichtenstein with Castelli beside me and I said to him: 'This painting was special. You can offer me 50 others and I'll never pay as much.' "

Mr. Ludwig is known as a man who pursues his ideas with dogged determination. It took him several years of patient negotiations to buy Claes Oldenburg's most important creation, The Mouse Museum, a collection of hundreds of pieces in the shape of a Mickey Mouse, conceived as a retrospective of trivial objects that had triggered the artist's imagination. Mr. Ludwig saw The Mouse Museum five or six years ago in Kassel and resolved to purchase it.

"Oldenburg wanted to make sure that the work would never be broken down or put up for speculation," recalls Mr. Ludwig. "He was very, very firm on this. He sent me an extremely complicated contract which I simply could not sign. I told him: 'You have known me for many years. You know that I have never sold any art works I have bought and that I put them in museums immediately. That should be enough of a guarantee.' "

The main stumbling block was that Oldenburg wanted the contract to commit museums on the way the collection would be handled. "I told him it was not acceptable," said Mr. Ludwig. "How can a museum sign a contract with an artist on how his art would be forever displayed? They would have to do it with hundreds of artists."

About a year ago, Oldenburg relented. Mr. Ludwig accepted the other conditions and bought the piece for "a very reasonable price, definitely lower than Oldenburg could have gotten elsewhere if he was only concerned about the money."

Mr. Ludwig insists that he holds no financial edge in the increasingly competitive art field. There are wealthier collectors in the world. New museums are opening everywhere. In the United States, tax breaks have made art an irresistible investment and inflation hedge.

"I have lots of money, but not nearly as much as people think," he says. "I have always tried to buy early and cheaply. I bought from American artists — Rauschenberg, Lichtenstein, Warhol, Jasper Johns — 15 or 20 years ago, before they were famous and expensive."

Nowadays, this means buying German hyperrealists and American "pattern" painters, or East German artists. "I have to look for areas with little competition, art so new that investors and museums would not risk acquiring it," he explains.

Beyond the question of money, Mr. Ludwig asserts that there is an element of "self-discipline" in his art purchases, that he often resists buying only what he likes in order to present museums with what he feels is a balanced collection of contemporary and modern art.

"It is impossible to have a perfect collection," *he says. "But I work hard to have a wide range,* a panorama of contemporary art. I try to cover an entire period. It is a matter of using both my heart and my brain. I have bought many pieces I love. But I have also bought things for museums that I personally do not like."

Because of his preference for newer, younger artists, Mr. Ludwig has inevitably drawn comparison with Peggy Guggenheim, and a number of museum directors assert that he has done as much to propagate the works of contemporary artists as she did for those of her generation. But whereas Miss Guggenheim lived surrounded by artists, Mr. Ludwig spends little time socializing with artists, and recoils at the thought of speaking to them about their art.

"A very intelligent man like Picasso refused all his life to explain his art," he says. "When asked, he would answer: 'See for yourself. If you cannot understand it, it is your problem.' Well, I feel the same way. I would rather see the art than hear an artist talk about it.

"Besides," he adds. "It is not easy to be an artist's friend. He wants you to buy more and more and is unhappy if he thinks you are not buying enough. I used to love to visit artists in *their studios when I was young. But I remember* 20 years ago I went to see an artist I liked very much, and we had a wonderful conversation for three hours. Two days later, his gallery called me and said: 'M. is so unhappy. You did not tell him you like what he was doing, and you did not buy anything.'"

Mr. Ludwig says he has never taken a full inventory of the art he has bought and has no idea what its value is. He estimates that 10 or 15 percent of his ancient, pre-Columbian and medieval art may be forgeries, but consoles himself that "there are hundreds of fakes in the Metropolitan Museum, the Louvre and the Vatican — they are impossible to avoid.

"In contemporary works, nobody can be sure that a new artist will have any importance 30 years from now," he says. "I love to discover what mistakes the older, great collectors made in their times. Like Goethe. He was a marvelous collector; it's fascinating to see which artists he liked and disliked, and which ones turned out to be great and which ones are now forgotten.

"I know already I have made some bad judgments — don't ask me which because some of the artists are still alive," he adds with a chuckle. "But I think what I will miss most is not knowing 50 or 100 years from now just how many mistakes Mr. Ludwig really made." ■

The Fast Life on a Fat Farm: Reductio ad Absurdum

by Hebe Dorsey

ODDENHAM, England — It was bound to happen. All that sitting on Maxim's red plush banquettes, followed by more *sitting in fashion* shows t to mention my months at the typewriter he bulge, capital B, had caught up with me.

ne, I was not. Otherwise, why are so many ean magazines obsessed with diets and farms (translate fat farms)? The trendier quate diet with sex, though each country it *it differently. French Elle magazine* is *Maigrir a Deux*" which is pushing the sex a bit, while English Cosmo talks of big, ful women and fat, fabulous fashions.

the question for me was simply where and England came my way through British s who told me about a marvelous place in k with *Villa d'Este-like gardens* — a vast, mansion frequented by show business and fashion moguls and furnished with es, silver teapots, four-poster beds. And, aid, "Her Ladyship" would look after us.

course, I signed up. I told all my friends. was a big mistake. The minute they hear going *there*, they start feeling sorry for and making you feel worse. "Of course," ay, "you cannot let *it*" (now they're look-your double chin) get out of hand." Anone, thin as a rod, informs you *he's* doing pills, just pills, my dear, and hands you rmula (now he tells me.) Still another tells at you have divine shoulders and not to . (You do.)

ll, February arrived and off we went, into g Unknown. It rained all the way. Despite ice brochure stating that Suffolk's precipis the lowest in England, it poured from y through Saturday. Solid. (It's not all t least you get to stay in bed.)

the place lived up to the brochure. The on, 250 years old, stood up in baroque rim splendor, its gray turrets outlined t gray skies: Italian-style gardens ed for miles, filled with statues, love temarns, fancy shrubbery and a vista across teps. Inside, an immense, red-carpeted se with a cathedral ceiling was lined with gilt mirrors, equally immense Chinese vasoil-paintings — no doubt about it, Shrubas no slum.

the desk, a mellow-voiced receptionist takes your name and tells you that "Her Ladyship will see you at 4 p.m."

Her Ladyship is Lady de Saumarez, whose husband's ancestor was one of Nelson's captains. The house, like so many ancestral homes, got to be too much for the family, with its 60 rooms and 1,200 acres of land. So they turned it into a health clinic 16 years ago. Her Ladyship is a former ballet dancer and a trained dietician. His Lordship looks after the farming and the finances. The staff (60 for 45 patients) includes former servants, some of whom have been with the family for four generations, and two doctors.

Her Ladyship and His Lordship have left all the family possessions around the place except for their ancestors' portraits which, in a rare and tactful gesture, Lord de Saumarez had removed, feeling they might be a bit oppressive for the guests. My bedroom was right out of "Gone with the Wind": huge four-poster bed, pink silk canopy, romantic roses, settee, needlepoint firescreen, fireplace (but, alas, only fake logs) and, thank God, a television.

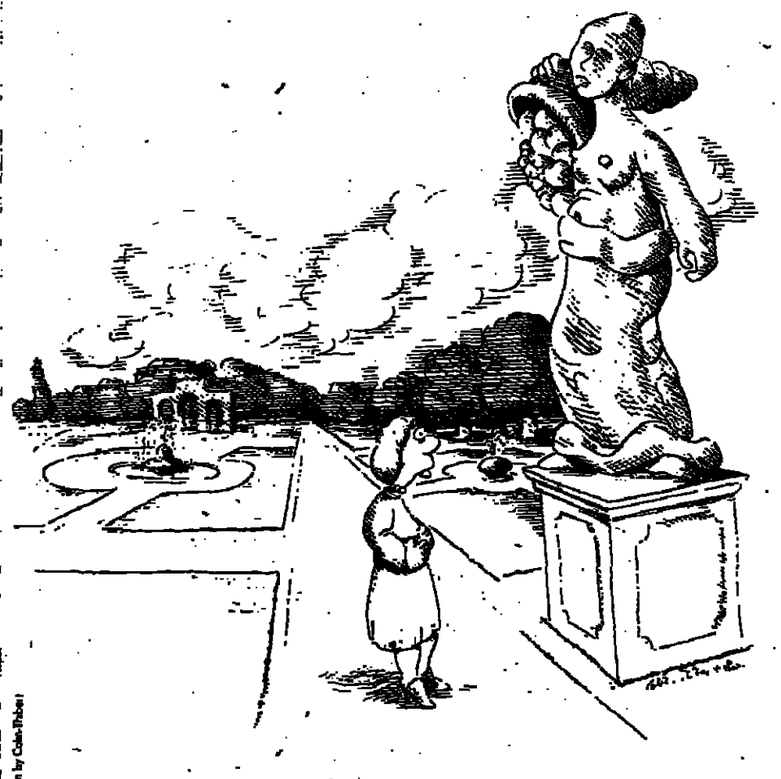
At 4 p.m., in my best Bangkok kimono, I sail out to see Her Ladyship. While you wait, you can put yourself in the mood by reading "Country Life," which features "The Mere in Autumn," "Windmills and Watermills" or, still better, "Where Life Stands Still."

Her Ladyship is the house's best advertisement. Thin. Young — young-looking, anyhow; she tells you later that she's over 50. Petite, green-eyed, with long fingernails painted a dark rose. Small, upturned nose. Impeccable posture. Family crested rings at each finger. She sits behind a Louis XV desk.

She asks you why you are here. The voice is like silk, but this is serious business. Of course you start blustering. She listens. She gets the point. You're fat. You want to lose weight. How *much? You say five kilos.* She mulls that one over then asks ever so softly again: "Are you prepared to fast?"

I have visions of Gandhi, all skin and bones, sitting upright in a yoga position. No way. So Her Ladyship keeps thinking, her eyes dimming. "Do you like fruit?" she asks. I cheer up. Of *course I love fruit. (I never* touch the stuff, but it's better than a glass of water.) "Fine," she says, "then I'll put you on a fruit diet."

I leave. Happy, with visions of fruit baskets being delivered to my suite. Maybe not quite Fauchon, but you know — pyramids (little pyramids) to nibble on now and then while watching my favorite BBC television program.



(Illustration by Colin Bobet)

"Is this slumming in style or starving in splendor?" wondered the author.

Dinner came as a shock: one apple, very green, scrawny and about the size of an oversized prune, a slice of whole wheat bread so thin it fell apart when I picked it up, a miniscule cake of butter (I left it) and some watery soup in a Thermos. All of it on a tiny tray.

The following days were no better. Lunch might be a slice of pineapple and five raisins. Dinner? Two tangerines. The next lunch might be a pear and three, sorry, four dates. One day I had a feast: one peach, one pear and two litchees. I learned to eat slowly. Very slowly.

But bless the British and their sense of hu*mor. As we were sipping our water with a slice* of lemon, my London friend told me: "Tomorrow, you'll find yourself eating the rind." (I did.)

The 4 p.m. tea ceremony was really something. Every day, at 3:55 p.m., a sort of voodoo dance would start around the table filled with teacups — but no teapot. People would go round and round, waiting for the teapot (solid silver on Sundays, porcelain on weekdays). Then, when it finally appeared, a frozen silence would fall until somebody dared to break the spell.

The worst part was the conversation. Highly intellectual. If it was not "The way I like my lasagne verde . . ." it was "You know, not far from here, at Orford, they have the cheapest Scotch salmon in England."

The brochure had warned you. "We fully appreciate that smoking, alcohol and calories can be riveting topics of conversation. If you wish to avoid them, may we suggest you avoid all TV commercials and magazine articles at Shrubland — most of which are boring anyway."?

Right, your Ladyship. Some of those BBC commercials such as "Give potatoes a day off" or "Love at First Bite" were a bit much. The newspapers were a hazard too. The Daily Express, especially, crowing: "At last, the French are beginning to like English food." I stopped reading but my dreams were food obsessed.

Outside of the diet, we were given steam baths, underwater massages and saunas — all of which left me totally exhausted and ready to go straight back to bed. Lovely. The phone never rang. That was lovely, too.

Some people cheated. Which is not cricket. The only way to stay out of trouble was to stay put. The minute you went out into the big open world, you were surrounded with major temptations, such as the Pritchard tea shop at Woodbridge — a 300-year-old inn with memorable pastries and a sign on the door reading: "Smile. We're open."

On Saturday evening, everyone celebrates by dressing up (no, it's not black tie, but at least people get out of their bathrobes) for the farewell dinner, preceded by the suspense of a New Year's Eve. The setting is the grand dining room that gives onto those famous gardens. Under a giant crystal chandelier, you are served a plate with, miracle, a piece of chicken drowned in white sauce and various vegetables in small piles, different in color but identical in taste.

Waitresses in uniforms even give you wine — *white and one glass each, poured out of a terri*bly chichi bottle that is wrapped up in white cloth like a mummy. By then, you really aren't hungry but it's nice to find out you still have tastebuds.

You even talk to each other. You discover that a local dentist comes four times a year; that most people have been coming regularly; that most of them are British, and most professionals. That accounts for the 98 percent occupancy.

I felt great. The combination of relaxation, diet and treatments, not to mention the surroundings, suited me just fine. And it was such a bargain at £250 a week (all inclusive) that I decided to make it an annual visit.

The next day, however, the inevitable happened. So pleased with myself at losing the three kilos, I couldn't resist stopping a few miles from Shrubland on the way back to London, at a 300-year-old inn, very Olde Englande, with sagging beams, lots of copper and a rose garden.

It was a lovely champagne lunch, with all the trimmings. As my friend put it: "It was worth starving all week."

The irony was that the place belonged to one of the directors of Shrubland. One sure way of getting the customer coming and going. ■

Other well-known health farms in Europe

- In England: Champneys, Forest Mere, Grayshott Hall, Enton Hall and Inglewood Hydro. All are run on lines similar to Shrubland, but all are bigger.
- In France: Quiberon, with thalassotherapy and seaweed treatments started by former cycling champion Louison Bobet, who then left to open a similar spa near Biarritz.

Eugenie-les-Bains, where you get to eat and stay slim thanks to Michel Guerard's *cuisine minceur*. You also get five chambermaids to help you unpack.

- In Switzerland: Crans-sur-Sierre, where a former journalist, Christian Combuzat, opened a slimming spa (with a branch now near Montreux). Clinique Valmont is another well-known one, in Glion-sur-Montreux. ■

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23) — Feb. 22 at 8; Feb. 24 at 3: "Een Nacht in Venetiee" (J. Strauss). Feb. 23 and 29 at 8:30: "Salome" (R. Strauss).

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royale de la Monnaie — Feb. 22 and 27 at 8; Feb. 24 at 3: "Falstaff." Feb. 29, March 1, 4, 6 and 8 at 8; March 2 at 3: "Don Giovanni."

●Palais des Beaux-Arts, Salle Henri Le Boeuf (tel: 512.50.45) — March 2 at 8:30: Dalida.

ENGLAND

LONDON, "A Sense of Ireland," London Festival of Irish Arts, to March 15. Wembley Conference Center (tel: 902.12.34) — Feb. 26 at 8: The Dubliners. Royal College of Art (tel: 584.50.20) — "The Evolution of Irish Architecture" exhibition.

●Apollo Theater — "Beecham" with Timothy West as Sir Thomas Beecham.

●Sadler's Wells Theater (tel: 837.38.56) — To March 1: Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Program includes "Papillon" and "Coppelia" and "The Two Pigeons."

●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Feb. 23 at 8: Prague Symphony Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Vaclav Hudecek violin (Dvorak). Feb. 25 at 8: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven). Feb. 26 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Garrick Ohlsson piano (Beethoven). Feb. 29 at 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Rudolf Firkusny piano (Brahms).

●Queen Elizabeth Hall — Feb. 24 at 7:15: Paco Pena flamenco guitar. Feb. 26 at 7:45: Haydn Trio of Vienna (Tchaikovsky).

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theater (tel: 0789/292771) — Feb. 26-March 1: Ballet Rambert. Program includes: "The Tempest" and "Rag Dances." Performances at 7:30; March 1 matinee at 2:30.

FRANCE

LYON, Palais d'Hiver — Feb. 23 at 7 and 11: Jerry Lee Lewis.

PARIS, Forum des Halles — To March 25: "L'Art Forain," 1,200 merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, photos by Sylvie Mercier, films, parades and carnevals.

●Salle Pleyel (tel: 561.06.30) — Feb. 24 at 5:45: Orchestre Lamoureux, Daniel Wayenberg conductor (Gershwin). Feb. 27 at 8:30: Benefit concert for Andrei Sakharov with Mstislav Rostropovitch, Yehudi Menuhin and Leonard Bernstein.

●Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — Through May 5: "Homage to Monet," 130 paintings.

●Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 225.29.64) — Feb. 27 at 8:30: French National Orchestra, Kurt Sanderling conductor (Schumann, Brahms).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Festival (tel: 5/23.05.27) — City Hall, Concert Hall, Feb. 23 and March 2 at 8: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Ling Tung conductor. Feb. 24-26 at 8: Chiu Chow Opera. Feb. 28-March 1 at 8: New Zealand Symphony Orchestra. City Hall, Theater — Feb. 26-March 1 at 8: "Roaring Trade," Garrison Players. Arts Center, Shouson Theater — Feb. 25-March 1: "Cole," musical based on the music of Cole Porter.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Salle Garnier — Feb. 24 at 5: Pro Arte Quintet (11th International Arts Festival). Feb. 23 and 28 at 8: "Tosca," Raina Kabaivanska, National Orchestra and Choir of the Monte Carlo Opera, Olivero de Fabritiis conductor.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw, Grote Zaal (tel: 020/71.83.45) — Feb. 22 and 23 at 8:15: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Tamas Vasary conductor/piano, Peter Frankl piano (Saint-Saens). Feb. 24 at 8:15: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano (Beethoven). Feb. 27 at 8:15: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Jan Eelkema conductor (Verdi). Kleine Zaal — Feb. 25 at 8:15: Paul Crossley piano (Debussy). Feb. 26 at 8:15: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano. Feb. 27 at 12:30: Schumann Trio.

●Stadsschouwburg — Feb. 28 at 8:15: Dutch National Ballet, Van Dantzig program.

MAASTRICHT, Euro Hal — Feb. 27-March 9: "Antiqua Maastricht," International Antique Dealers' Fair.

SPAIN

MADRID, Vandries Gallery — Zush exhibition.

●Rayuela Gallery — "Magic in Art," works by Magritte, Max Ernst and others.

●Teatro Maria Guerrero (tel: 419.47.69) — "Los Banos de Argel" (Cervantes).

WALES

CARDIFF, New Theater (tel: 0222/32446) — Feb. 26-March 8: Welsh National Opera Company. Program includes "The Coronation of Poppea," "Eugene Onegin," "Ernani" and "Tristan und Isolde."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Berlin Film Festival (tel: 030/26341) — To Feb. 29: Films include: "Double Indemnity," "The Front Page," "The Big Carnival," "Die Teuflische Maske" and "House of Wax."

●Hochschule der Kunste (tel: 817.33.64) — Feb. 23 at 8: Berlin Barock Orchestra, Konrad Latte conductor (Purcell, Telemann, Vivaldi). Feb. 27 at 8: The Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Biber, Falconieri).

●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — Feb. 22, 24 and 25 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Karl Boehm conductor. Feb. 26 at 8: Pinchas Zukerman, Marc Neikrug (Mozart, Beethoven). Feb. 28 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Dvorak).

FRANKFURT, Oper der Stadtischen Buehnen — Feb. 22: "La Traviata." Feb. 24: "Don Giovanni." Feb. 27: "Genoveva." Feb. 29: "Lelio."

●Jahrhunderthalle — Feb. 28 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Stravinsky, Brahms).

MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16) — Feb. 22, 27 and 29 at 7: "Die Fledermaus."

●Staatstheater (tel: 260.32.32) — Feb. 22 at 7:30; Feb. 23 at 7: "Gigi."

●Kunstlerhaus, Lenbachplatz 8 — Feb. 29 at 8: Paco Pena flamenco guitar.

●Herkulessaal der Residenz (tel: 22.46.41) — Feb. 22 at 8: Turan-Mirza Kamal guitar. Feb. 26 at 8: Brandis Quartet of Berlin (Smetana, Beethoven).

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
IN MAJOR CITIES WORLDWIDE

United States Firm recruits enrollment of students on behalf of United States Universities, Colleges, Prep Schools, Trade Schools and other learning institutions. We will assist student to qualify for appropriate VISA. Representative must have adequate office facilities and ability to read and write English. Substantial investment and references required. Immediate cash flow, unlimited opportunity.

REPLY:
EDUCATION AMERICA
25 S. E. Second Avenue
Suite 1012
Miami, Florida 33131 U.S.A.
(305) 371-8472
Attention: Dean James Brent, Esquire.

The Furor Over Oberammergau's Passion Play

by John Dornberg

Look Sharp

MUNICH — Peace seems at last to have returned to the little town of Oberammergau, 50 miles south of here. Its famed decennial Passion Play will be staged this spring with the most strident anti-Semitic passages cut out of it. And that, the Oberammergauers hope, will mean tourist business as usual.

Oberammergau seems like a setting for a fairytale, a perfect scene for a picture postcard. It is snuggled idyllically in a remote valley of the Bavarian Alps, surrounded by craggy peaks.

Now, in winter, its quaint old houses with their brightly painted facades and low, overhanging roofs seem to sag under the weight of the snow. But in the summer, cows will be grazing contentedly on the lush green meadows all around.

Many of its 4,700 burghers look and dress like characters out of a folk pageant — the leathery-faced, bearded men in embroidered dark green jackets and bulky leather breeches, the rosy-cheeked and ample women in colorful dirndls.

Drive through it — and that takes only a few minutes — and you get the feeling that bucolic tranquillity must have been invented there.

But in recent years, beneath all the serenity, Oberammergau was more a smoldering cauldron, a town divided against itself where friendships generated over decades had turned into bitter feuds, brother refused to speak to brother, husbands argued testily with wives, and children were heard to shout insults at their parents.

At issue was Oberammergau's Passion Play, first staged in 1634 in fulfillment of a vow to present it every decade in gratitude for the ending of the Black Plague. Its theme is the suffering, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

With a cast of a thousand — all amateurs and local citizens — it has been presented regularly for more than three centuries except on three occasions when wars intervened. The last staging was in 1970, the next will be this May and June.

A twice-daily event — from 9 a.m. until noon and again from 3 p.m. until 6 o'clock — for a period of nearly a month, it draws more than 500,000 visitors to Oberammergau, enriches the town treasury by some $10 million and the individual pockets of Oberammergauers by at least that much again.

But increasingly, since the end of World War II and the Third Reich, the play has been criticized abroad as well as in West Germany for its anti-Semitic tenor and message.

Ten years ago even the Vatican, committed to a more ecumenical policy, withheld official sanction. In the United States some 70,000 tickets and hotel reservations were canceled because the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai Brith's Anti-Defamation League had called for a boycott. Since promoting tourism is as close to the Oberammergauers' hearts as pious devotion, thoughts were given to making the play less obnoxious.

There had been attempts before the 1960 and 1970 presentations to mollify foreign public opinion by doctoring the current script, written in the 19th century by one Alois Daisenberger, a monk at nearby Ettal Monastery. But the effects had been largely cosmetic, failing to alter the play's strident tone or the thrust of its message — collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus.

Thus, five years ago, a group of worried burghers, led by Hans Schwaighofer, the principal of Oberammergau's wood carving school, dug out from the archives an older, 18th-century script written by another Ettal monk, Ferdinand Rosner. Though archaic in its form and language, being told in 9,000 tetrameter verses, it is free of any hints of anti-Semitism and met the approval of both Munich's Archbishop Josef Cardinal Ratzinger and U.S. Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee.

In August 1977, after trimming that script and modernizing it, Schwaighofer directed 600 Oberammergau burghers in a series of public dress rehearsals of the Rosner version in the town's immense Passion Play Theater.

Though an opinion survey showed that most Oberammergauers were opposed to it, in February 1978 the town council voted 11 to 6 in favor of adopting the Rosner script for the 1980 presentation of the play.

That victory for common sense and religious tolerance was rather short-lived, however. The following month Oberammergauers went to the polls to elect a new mayor and council. The only issue during the campaign had been the Passion Play script, and when the ballots were counted, the anti-reformers had won 12 of the 17 council seats. When they took office in April 1978, their first action was to rescind the earlier decision and reinstate the anti-Semitic Daisinger text.

Oberammergau faced a new boycott by Jewish groups in the United States and the Vatican, as well as by about half of its own burghers, among them some of the town's leading citizens.

One of them was Peter Fischer who had played the coveted — and lucrative — role of Christ in 1970. "It isn't just the potential loss of tourists and revenues," he said at the time. "It's that the traditional Daisinger script is so inflammatory that in the past, whoever played Judas was literally ostracized by his friends, relatives and neighbors for years afterwards."

A compromise was obviously needed. Cardinal Ratzinger went to the United States for a meeting with the American Jewish Committee and Rabbi Tannenbaum. On his return he indicated that a boycott could be avoided if certain changes were made in the Daisinger version. After months of work by a committee consisting of the 1980 play's director, Hans Maier; the village pastor; monks from Ettal monastery, and members of the town council, alternations in the text emerged in about three dozen places. The presentation has also been shortened by an hour.

To counter the assertion of collective Jewish guilt for Christ's death, the following addition has been made to the prologue: "Far be from us all efforts to seek guilt among others. Welcome to you, also, brothers and sisters of the race from which Jesus came."

Pontius Pilate's line, "the curse of blood on you and your children," has been censored.

The scene of the Pharisees in the Temple has been changed so that the Pharisees are now just a crowd. This is said to be historically more accurate anyway, because after Cyrus of Persia returned the ruined city of Jerusalem to the Jews, the mass of the Jewish people called themselves Pharisees.

Whether the play is now sufficiently tolerant or not, one intriguing question remains. Are Oberammergauers as anti-Semitic as their dogged adherence to the Daisinger script during the past years makes them seem?

There is no easy answer to that. They contend defiantly that "we have nothing against Jews at all." On the other hand, the majority were raised on a strict catechistic diet of Catholic fundamentalism; ignorant of any Vatican ecumenical re-thinking.

Certainly their arguments against Schwaighofer's reform version of the Rosner script — "too baroque, too arcane, not Biblical and likely to drive away those who are used to the play as we've always staged it" — were specious and contrived. The real explanation for their oppostion was probably that they are stubborn, conservative and traditionalist as only Bavarian mountaineers can be, and the obstinacy tends to be exacerbated by outside pressure.

Or as one anti-reformer, Willi Eich, said when the dispute was raging and cutting throughlines of friendship and family in the town: "Jews in America are violating our human rights and religious freedom. It's like interference in our internal affairs. All we want is to stage the play as we've always done — with a script that is close to the Bible."

Well, on the whole, come May they will. One unaltered passage that remains in the script is this chorale in part five: "Envy and greed and hatred among brothers destroy mankind's happiness and blessings."

One would like to hope that Oberammergauers will take that to heart. ■

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

GREAT BRITAIN

RICHMOND COLLEGE
The American College of London

Founded 1843. A constituent College of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.

★ Two splendid residential campuses. In central London for Upper Division and in lovely suburban Richmond for Lower Division.
★ Wide choice of courses in Business Studies, Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Fine Arts and Languages.
★ A.A. and B.A. Degrees. U.S. transfer credit.
★ 500 students enrolled.
★ Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty.

Write or telephone:
Director of Admissions
Richmond College, Dept T
1 St. Albans Grove
London W8 5PN, England
Tel: 01-937 5193
Telex: 25357

SWITZERLAND

MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
(founded 1874)
3 Rue de Chillon, 1820 Territet-Montreux
SWITZERLAND

A complete schooling: grades 5 through 13 in a fully accredited, co-educational, Anglo-American boarding school.

- Small classes;
- Fully qualified staff;
- Expert counselling;
- All College Board's Examinations;
- Oxford GCE (O & A levels); Cambridge Certs.;
- French, German and Spanish options;
- Sports (including snow and water skiing, horseback-riding, skating, etc.)
- Summer holiday language courses June through August.
- NEW: Computer Studies courses.

For details, write to the Admissions' Secretary.

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL Campus located in AUSTRIA'S sunshine province, CARINTHIA.

- Co-ed boarding 4th-12th grade, enrollment limited to 60.
- Family oriented tuition fee.
- Teacher-student ratio of one to five.
- Excellent formal study program, latest USA curriculum.
- All summer and winter sports.

Mailing address: A-9161 Maria Rain
Tel. 04227/8278

SUMMER CAMP: June/August. Intensive German and English Courses, Sports, Handicrafts, and Culture Trips.

YOUR CHILDREN'S VACATION WELL SPENT

- Boys & Girls 8 to 17. ACA Accredited 8th year.
- Three Two-Week Summer Sessions.
- Resident, Adventure, Riding, Canoeing & Sailing Camps.
- Soccer Camp with Martin Chivers in Geneva.
- New tennis camp in England.

Brochure: CHALET SENECA - 1854A LEYSIN - SWITZERLAND
TEL (025) 34.21.38 - (022) 76 20 59.
VILLAGE CAMPS IN SWITZERLAND

SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL

A co-educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 9-12 & PG. High academic standards. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.

For catalog write: S.I.P.S., Moosstrasse 106, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

SPAIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA

Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. Co-ed day K-12 and boarding 9-12. Small classes, dedicated teaching, expert teachers, individualized instruction yield excellent education results. College entrance. Preparation, industrial arts and secretarial courses. SAT and ACT testing center. Year-round sailing, tennis and learning disability program.
Tel.: 67.58.50-67.58.51. Cable: AMSKOOL Telex: 69066.
Address: American School, Calle Oratorio, Portals Nous, Mallorca.

FRANCE

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

You can, through the "TOTAL APPROACH" to French, a unique 4-week program on the Riviera

COMPLETE ALL-DAY IMMERSION, ONLY IN FRENCH: Daily 8:30-17:00. With 2 meals, in small groups. Audio-visual Classes. Language Lab. Practice Sessions. Discussion-Lunch, Excursion. Lodging in private apartments included. For beginners, intermediate or advanced. All ages.
Next available 4-week immersion course starts March 3 & 31 and all year.
Over 10 years experience in the teaching of French to adults.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - B. 22
23 Av. Général-Leclerc, 06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel.: (93)80.86.61

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools
AMERICAN EDUCATION IN EUROPE WITH AN INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION

ENGLAND
35 acre country campus only 18 miles from central London and 6 miles from Heathrow airport. Founded in 1976, offering American college prep and ESL curricula. Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7–12 boarding. Complete sports, activities and travel program. Day student busing available.

SWITZERLAND
The oldest, independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1955. American college prep, I.B., General Studies and ESL curricula. Coed, boarding and day, grades 7–12 plus a Post Graduate Year. St. Moritz ski term and extensive travel throughout Europe.

GREECE
Founded in 1979 in affiliation with Hellenic International School. American college prep, I.B., GCE, General Studies and ESL curricula. Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7–12 boarding. Diverse activities, sports, travel. Campus in residential Kifissia only 10 miles from central Athens.

The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano (091) 546471 Tlx: 79317
TASIS England, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE. Tel: Chertsey (09328) 65252 Tlx: 929172
TASIS Greece, The Cecil, Kifissia-Kefalari, Greece. Tel: Athens 8013837, 8014442 Tlx: 215185 IPRG
U.S. Office: TASIS, 127 Esplanade, Irvine, California 92715. Tel: (714) 552-4184. Tlx: 678401 (tab irin)

U.S.A.

COLLEGE DEGREES BY MAIL
Bachelors, masters, doctorates. Legal, inexpensive, fast.
Free details. Dr. John Bear, 2150 Franklin Street, dept. 67462 Oakland, California 94612.

STUDY IN THE USA
● Admission arranged for all ages & levels of study & training in all parts of the USA. ● Choice of many U.S. universities, colleges, prep-schools, English language & trade institutes. ● Issuance of Form I-20 & student visa arranged. Write to:
EDUCATION AMERICA, INC.
1250 Broadway, Dept. HF
New York, New York 10001, USA

GERMANY

WITTENBERG COLLEGE
German for international business men & intensive German courses for students on all levels.
Write to: Prof. Dr. E.J. Prater, Wittenberg College, Ostsr. 51, 4000 - Duesseldorf, Tel. (0)211-357503 W. Germany.

U.S.A.

FLINT SCHOOL aboard TeVega and teQuest
Coed 10-18. Aboard 156' TeVega or 173' teQuest (sailing together and anchoring in foreign ports) your student will journey into educational sanity with the 4R's method which provides students of ability with motivational incentive to academic excellence. Grades 4-12. Write:
FLINT SCHOOL, Drawer T,
P.O. Box 3889, Sarasota, Florida 33579, U.S.A.

U.S. CAMPS

FRENCH WOODS
Festival of the Performing Arts
On a Private Lake in Hancock, New York Campers ages 7-16 select individual in-depth programs from Music, Theatre, Art, Dance, Sports. ACA ACCREDITED. Attend any or all of our 3-week sessions beginning June 24, July 15, August 5. 59H Livingston St., Brooklyn, NY 11201/(212) 875-2654.

HIDDEN VALLEY CAMP
United Nations & International references available for this non-sectarian children's community (boys & girls, 8-13) which is located in Freedom, Maine. Established in 1946. Specialties in arts & crafts, riding, dance & drama. Teen trip to France. ACA Accredited. Mr. & Mrs. Jay H. Stager, 30H Forest St., Manchester, CT 06040/(203) 646-5953.

KINGSMONT
Slim Down Camp for Girls 7-16
Trim Down Camp for Boys 7-18
Separate programs & staffs of permanent facilities. Develop self-confidence & sense of belonging while learning correct eating habits from understanding, professional staff. 4+8 weeks.
Dr. Lloyd G. Appleton, Box 95, W. Stockbridge, MASS. 01266.
(413) 232-8518.

BELGIUM

Live FRENCH
You will soon be efficient in French.
INDIVIDUAL lessons or in small groups.
Practical French or specialized French.
Weekday and weekend INTENSIVE training courses.
Also, Easter and Summer sessions for adolescents in another villa.
Château CERAN
Avenue du Château 16, Nivezé
B-4860 SPA (Belgique)
0032 87.77.22 08

Send for a free copy of the
International Herald Tribune's
School & Camp Guide

PINE CREST SCHOOL
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Boarding program experienced with assisting sons and daughters of foreign-based families. Full accreditation, university prep, grades 7-12. Advanced Placement courses all departments. 52 athletic teams for boys and girls, choral and band programs, drama, art and dance. Founded 1934. Convenient to Miami International Airport.
Write: Dr. John B. Harrington
1501 N.E. 62 St., Ft. Lauderdale
Fla. 33334 U.S.A.
Tel.: 305-492-4103

Taking the Abstract out of Abstract Art

by Paul Overy

Courtesy of the Tate Gallery

"Cossacks," 1910, by pioneer abstract artist Wassily Kandinsky.

LONDON — Why, early this century, did men (and women) in centers as diverse as Munich, Paris, Rome, Moscow and New York suddenly begin to paint pictures in which no recognizable images could be seen, paintings that seemed to be composed entirely of colors and forms in different kinds of arrangements?

"Abstraction: Towards a New Art," an exhibition now at the Tate Gallery, begs the question. It's the first temporary show in the Tate's new extension, which looks as if it was designed by conservationists who wanted to keep the light flat and gray, shining the same on all the pictures so that every picture looks the same.

This is particularly bad for abstract paintings, which need selective lighting to bring out their subtler qualities. Most gallery visitors still don't find abstraction easy to comprehend, and this show does not help. Nor does the catalog explain how abstract painting arose in the different countries and centers (sculpture has been excluded). Its articles are chiefly presented in formal and stylistic terms and neglect the social and historical reasons that made artists abandon representation of the outside world. The exhibition also lacks the films and old newsreels (on video) that Paris' Pompidou Center uses so well to put art back into its historical context.

This is sad because the selection of early abstract work, by pioneers like Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian and Kasimir Malevich, is superb. Kandinsky's explosive, frothing Expressionist abstractions, Mondrian's cool, ordered interplays between horizontals and verticals and Malevich's spare geometric forms are the high points of the show, as they were of the first decade of the abstract movement. Mondrian and Kandinsky went on in the 1920s and 1930s to explore yet more subtle variations of form and color, but this show irritatingly stops at 1920, so we only see the beginning of the story. So much is crammed in that the best work gets elbowed around by paintings that are included *only* because they are abstract and early, not because they are good.

There is much to enjoy, however, even if one needs to pick out the highlights and concentrate on them: Sonia Delaunay's marvelous abstract "accompaniment" to Blaise Cendrars' futuristic poem about a Trans-Siberian railway trip; Robert Delaunay's brightly-colored "Windows" and "Disks"; Hans Arp's colored wooden reliefs, and Czech painter Frantisek Kupka's richly painted "Fugues" (visual music is the dominant quality of much early abstract painting).

Mondrian, Kandisky and Malevich all stressed the spiritual striving of their work, eschewing the decorative elements that abstract art is so easily prey to. Picasso and Braque prepared the way for the more geometric kinds of abstraction by their analysis and fragmentation of form, but stepped back from complete abstraction themselves, leaving Mondrian and Malevich to press forward into the realms of pure form and color. Untouched by Cubist influence, Kandinsky evolved a dramatic language of line and color. The greater the artist, the more the process seems to have been slow and painstaking, mentally painful and plagued with doubt. Lesser artists short-circuited the struggle and flipped easily into a style.

Early abstraction could be lugubrious and sentimental, sickly and sweet — or brutal, mechanistic and intellectual, as in the work of the English Vorticist artist Wyndham Lewis. Abstraction was practiced early in America, but in London little has been seen, and in this show the works of Arthur Dove are particularly impressive. British Vorticism was seen in force at the Hayward Gallery in an Arts Council exhibition some years ago, but here it has to hold its own in the context of international abstraction and acquits itself quite well.

Abstraction virtually disappeared from the scene in Britain and the United States in the 1920s and had a fitful life in the 1930s. The wave of American Abstract Expressionists in the 1940s and 1950s gave abstraction a new lease of life when it was foundering in Europe. But what followed from this in the United States and Europe (particularly England) was so different from the early abstraction seen in this show as to be almost a separate style.

It is still often held against abstract art that it is elitist — an esthetic retreat from involvement in the human problems with which painters have dealt in the past.

Much abstract art, particularly recently, and particularly in Britain and the United States has been a formalistic retreat from reality, overblown and insensitive, vacuously monumental in scale. But the finest abstract paintings produced during the early decades of the 20th century were intimately and sensitively related to human proportions. Abstract paintings that were rarely larger than the span of a person's arms, or sculptures taller than a man — except to make a particular point, as in Brancusi's "Endless Column." Standing in front of a Mondrian or a Kandinsky, one is never dominated by it as one so often is by so many postwar abstract paintings.

"Abstraction: Towards a New Art" continues until April 13 at the Tate Gallery. The catalog £2.75.

هكذا من الأصل

Directing a Different Kind of Love Story

...es from Benton's new movie, "Kramer v. Kramer": Meryl Streep and Dustin Hoffman play a married couple who learn the meaning of marriage only by divorcing.

by Justine De Lacy

...ARIS — "Directors are the biggest liars in the world," Robert Benton, the director, said the other day as he poured himself a cup of coffee in his suite at the Athenee. The trouble was, he said it so ...dly you couldn't imagine him telling a lie.

...modestly bearded, inordinately modest ...enton was in Paris for the opening of ...er vs. Kramer" on Feb. 27. He wrote the ...play and directed the film which has al...won several awards in the United States, ...ng both the New York Film Critics' and ...lden Globe Award for Best Picture. Dus...ffman plays Ted, a father forced to con...himself as well as his six-year-old son ...is wife Joanna (Meryl Streep) walks out.

...n he began "Kramer," Mr. Benton said, ...ught it was about a father and son. As he ...d on it, he began to realize it was more a ...ory about a husband and wife. "It's a ... about how wonderful marriage is in ...no one is married," said Mr. Benton, who ...en married — "very happily"— for 15 ...'It's not about 'romantic love,' but about ...d love, which depends on compassion ...rgiveness. I think married love is more

...; a movie about how ...nderful marriage is in ...ch no one is married,' ...l Benton.

...ing than romantic love. There's a won...*wonderful* novella by John O'Hara called ...g Pete' about a bad marriage that be...a good marriage." He paused. "Being to...in a marriage means forgiving each other

...garet (Jane Alexander), the neighbor who ...s Ted's best friend, is a "permanently ...l person," Mr. Benton said, even though ...is divorced. "In the scene where she and ...talking on the park bench, they are two ...l people who live in a foreign land of ... They're like people who speak English living in Latvia. When Margaret says the part about 'Til death do us part,' that's true. That's *absolutely* true."

Mr. Benton smiled. A quiet smile. He wore a pale gray-and-white herringbone jacket that matched his prematurely white hair, and spoke slowly and deliberately, prefacing much of what he said with a diffident "Now I may be wrong. . . " Usually when he's in Paris, he said, he tries to spend some time with Francois Truffaut. The French director is the reason Mr. Benton, the former art director of Esquire magazine, became interested in movies.

"I was in the midst of a suicidal depression after the breakup of a relationship when a friend took me to 'Jules and Jim,' " he recalled. "To me, it was a movie about someone who survived. I went to see it eight years later and I realized it was about Catherine. In those days, I thought it was about Jules. I saw it 15 times in two weeks. It was a life raft to hang on to. Later, I began to see various technical aspects. I became passionate about Truffaut, then Chabrol, Godard, Rohmer. Milos Forman told me he became a director because of American movies, but it's the French who taught me to see."

With a partner, David Newman, a former editor at Esquire, he wrote his first movie "Bonnie and Clyde," intending to show it to Truffaut. "David and I were great fans of what used to be called True Crime," Mr. Benton said, settling back in a blue brocade armchair. "In a book called 'The Dillinger Days,' we came across a footnote about Bonnie and Clyde that said they were not only outlaws, but *outcasts*. That caught my imagination. I grew up in Texas and remembered all the stories I'd heard about them as a child."

During the four years it took them to sell the script — "It was turned down by every major studio" — they evolved what Mr. Benton calls "a Rube Goldberg way of making a living": writing libretti for musicals, columns for McCall's and Mademoiselle and "a lot of articles for Look that were never published."

Finally a friend in the French Film Office in New York got the script to Truffaut. "He was already committed to 'Fahrenheit 451,' but he said he wanted to do it if that didn't work out," Mr. Benton said. "We were thrilled. There's a sequence in it that's Truffaut's. It's exactly what he told us to do. Because of him, we found a producer." Bonnie and Clyde came out in 1968.

The pair next got a contract to do screenplays for Warner Bros. and spent two years playing "an enormous amount of pool," according to Mr. Benton. "After a while we got very good."

The nice thing about writing for movies, he said, is that it's not really like writing: "It has nothing to do with literature, which takes the pressure off. It's the difference between making a blueprint and a painting."

The nice thing about listening to Robert Benton is that he makes you feel that you could do it, too. "Everyone's walking around with a half or a third of a movie in him," he said. "Well, they should *do* it."

To hear him tell it, his success has been, if not exactly accidental, somewhat inadvertent. The way he began directing, for example: "Soon after we got the deal with Warner's, my partner decided he wanted to break it and direct. I was furious. I thought 'We'll be in debt all over again!' I'm not someone who gets angry, but I kicked in the filing cabinet." He's very proud of that. "To save face, I said: 'If you're going to direct, I want to direct.' Believe me, I didn't want to direct — I thought maybe he'd grow out of it. Maybe it was a crisis of the middle years. When it came my turn, I thought they'd say no and I could say 'See how ridiculous this is.' "

Robert Benton receiving his 1979 New York Film Critics' Award.

Instead, they asked him to do a test.

"The morning I was to shoot it, I still thought it was an exercise in futility. Suddenly, 30 minutes after I said 'Action,' I felt 'This is the most wonderful thing in the world. I want to do this for the rest of my life.'"

"Kramer" came along, ironically, because Truffaut, whom producer Stanley Jaffe had in mind, was tied up making "Love on the Run." "Truffaut would still have been the best director for the picture," Mr. Benton added with characteristic aplomb.

The movie has received praise all around, but it is the fast-paced directing that won the most kudos. Mr. Benton has made the film powerfully intimate without allowing it to get sentimental. Avery Corman's book of the same title starts with the early years of the marriage and Joanna's reasons for leaving. Mr. Benton chose to open the movie when Joanna walks out. Though she doesn't return until the final scene, her character, he feels, is the key to the film's success.

"The character of the husband is so detailed that the only way to deal with the wife is in the opposite direction — to make her bigger than life by making her mysterious," he explained. "If you show the dissolving marriage from her point of view, you're making 'A Doll's House' in truncated fashion. If you leave out the mother or make her a villain, on the other hand, you're making 'Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid' about a father and son. I didn't want to make a 'buddy' movie."

Nor did he want the film to turn into a polemic about the women's movement and the increasing numbers of wives who are leaving home to "find themselves." "What Joanna did is the best thing for her, for the child *and* the husband, and I don't think she should be punished when she returns," he said. "In the end, it's the mother who does the single most heroic act. Whatever heroic things the father does are because he has no choice and the child is there with him. But the mother has a choice and she puts the child's needs before her own."

No other actress, Mr. Benton feels, could have brought as much understanding and compassion to the role as Meryl Streep, whom he calls a true genius. "I have respect for a great many actors and actresses, but I must say I have never met anyone like Meryl," he said. Dissatisfied with a scene he wrote, he asked the actress to rewrite it. The result, Joanna's courtroom speech, is his favorite in the film. "The character had a piousness I didn't like. It was all wrong. It had to come from a woman. The speech Meryl wrote is brilliant. When she says, 'I'm his mommy. *I'm his mommy!*' it has such incredible power it wipes everything else out."

The unspoken dialogue of embarrassed looks, half-glances and stares that Ted and Joanna Kramer exchange in the courtroom, one of the film's most powerful moments, happened almost by accident, Mr. Benton said. "It occurred to all of us at the same time. 'My God, here are two people who woke up every morning next to each other, woke up thinking they would spend their *lives* waking up next to each other. Now they are in court. They can never look at each other without acknowledging that past.'

"There's a moment when his lawyer says, 'Did he ever beat you?' She says no. 'Did he ever drink?' She says no. 'Was he ever unfaithful?' There's a moment of hesitation and she looks at him. It's very ambiguous. You can either read it as 'Yes, he did but that's not the issue here,' or 'Believe me, that's not the problem.' That look acknowledges the most intimate part of their life together. It's the discovery that you never lose that intimacy. Once you love someone, you never unlove them . . ."

"Kramer vs. Kramer" has been criticized for omitting the drudgery of child-rearing. "Friends of mine who are mothers tell me that it's a terribly romanticized view of fatherhood," Mr. Benton admitted. Ms. magazine had a valid criticism of the film, he said. "It said, 'Essentially there is something very wrong with a film in which a man is made a great hero for something that, if a woman did it, there would be no film at all.' That's true. I don't know how to solve it, but I think it's true. I'd like to think I haven't glamorized it, though. That's what having a child is like to me."

He wanted to make a film about "a father who becomes a mother," he said, because he thinks that being a mother is more profound. "Women know how to live within their emotions more fully than men. This is a film about someone who is forced to realize that the most terrific part of his life is something he's been paying no attention to. His wife's leaving is the best thing that ever happens to him. It forces him to deal with life on an emotional level."

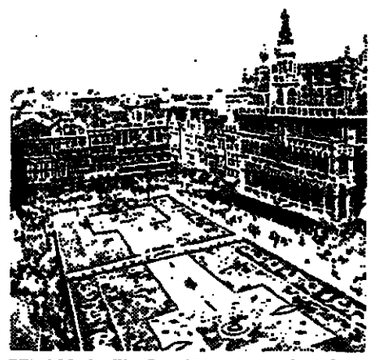
Robert Benton's 13-year-old son John wandered through the room, then wandered out. "That semi-adult you saw walk in here was once a little boy," Mr. Benton said slowly, choosing his words, the writer now. "I miss that time very much. I didn't have the sense to appreciate it when it happened. The scene where they have breakfast together and don't say anything is exactly how we have breakfast in my house."

The teen-ager crossed the room again. Mr. Benton threw up his hands in dismay. "He's *bigger* now than when he came in the room five minutes ago, don't you think?" ■

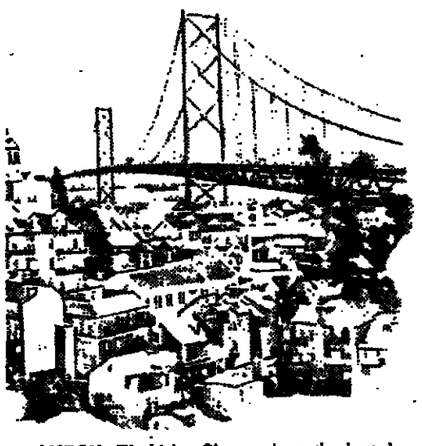
Sheraton. The only one of the three luxury hotel chains giving you all these windows to the world.

STOCKHOLM – Stockholm's harbour has one of the finest views in the city: our hotel. With its brand new Sheriffen Bar-Restaurant-Casino, one of Stockholm's best evening places. With its lobby fireplaces that warm you as you sip your aquavit.

COPENHAGEN – Whether you come to Copenhagen to visit Hans-Christian Andersen's Little Mermaid, Tivoli Gardens (in season) or the Queen's Guard, the Copenhagen-Sheraton is ideally situated. And our Penthouse Night Club provides an exquisite view of this beautiful city at night.



BRUSSELS – The Grand Place is just along the street from our Brussels-Sheraton Hotel. It's a pleasant stroll, especially on a Sunday morning. And it pays to come back for lunch in our Les Comtes de Flandre restaurant. Another grand place in this great restaurant city.



LISBON – The Lisboa-Sheraton is another best, the best hotel in this beautiful city. Enjoy this exquisite view with your dinner in our lavish roof top restaurant.

LONDON-HEATHROW – Thick, red, juicy Angus Beef. Not from the cousins across the sea, but from Aberdeen itself. A speciality at our Sheraton-Heathrow's popular Ascot Grill.

MUNICH – On a clear day the Alps are visible from our Muenchen-Sheraton, a warm friendly hotel in Germany's fun town. Two bars, health club, some of the best conference facilities in all Europe.

FRANKFURT – You'll cross a footbridge directly from the airport before entering Frankfurt's quietest and most luxurious 555 room hotel. Once inside, enjoy superb cuisine in our elegant restaurants. Or, you can work comfortably in our plush meeting rooms.

RESERVATRON III
Sheraton's exclusive worldwide computerised reservation service:

London	636 6411
Frankfurt	295 306
Amsterdam	43 48 74
Zurich	51 08 28
Paris	079 2800
Brussels	219 45 96

or call your nearest Sheraton Hotel or reservation office.

Sheraton
HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE

BOOKS
U.S.A.

U.S. BOOK IN PRINT
...IVERED FAST ...HERE IN THE WORLD
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
...rder forms to ...ive Book Service of America International ...Massachusetts 01867 U S A

HOTELS
HOLLAND

...s the lap ...f luxury.

...the heart ...of town.

...t's just as warm and friendly ...terdam herself. The ...dam Marriott is your ...e 5-star hotel, putting you ...the centre of it all. Business, ...nment, shopping, ...ng all within walking ...of our front doorstep, the ...dseplein.

Luxurious rooms, with baths ...h. Where you can watch closed ...lour TV showing free films ...y. You control your own ...mperature. Help yourself ...ur minibar. Call on room-...24 hours a day.

...r yet, join the good company ...f our bars or restaurants. The ...erace overlooks the ...en. There's dinner by ...ght, and nightlife into the ...all hours. Come be our ...n the heart of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam Marriott
...erskade 21 1054 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands
...e 020 835151. Telex 15087
...n Sales Office, 011-493 8592
...ks at Supranational Reservations.

weekend

HOTELS
SPAIN

HOSTAL DE LA GAVINA
***** - Grand Luxe
S'AGARO COSTA BRAVA

First Class Hotel in the heart of the Costa Brava. Excellently positioned on a peninsula with most beautiful beaches. Every possible comfort and sports activities. Heated swimming-pool. Tennis, golf (18 holes). Sauna. Special arrangements for TOP MEETINGS. Tel. 0034/72 32 11 00. Telex 0058-57132. Hostal E. Alfonso Jordan Director.

FRANCE

Hotel
ROYAL MONCEAU
Paris

"Elegance with a French accent"

200 deluxe rooms and suites in period decor, just a few steps from Etoile and the Champs-Elysées.
Special Thursday night seafood and champagne menu: Fr. 190 all included.
35 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris.
Phone: (1) 561 98 00.
Telex: 650 361.

Hotel de l'Abbaye
Saint-Germain * * *
10, rue Cassette, 75006 PARIS
Tel.: 544.38.11.
Nice quiet hotel between a courtyard and a garden - 45 rooms with bath.

RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT CLUBS
FRANCE

San Francisco
RESTAURANT
Traditional French and International cuisine every day, 7 all inclusive menus, from 80 to 110 Frs
(tax, Service and "at will" wine included)
and
golden gate
Bar and "Bistrot"
CALIFORNIA HOTEL
16 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.
Reservation 359.93.00.

CALAVADOS 720-31-39 720-21-16
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Bar - Restaurant
Lunches, Dinners & Suppers.
SEAFOOD SPECIALTIES
40 Ave. Pierre 1er-de-Serbie
(Corner Hotel George V).
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT-Air Cond.

RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT CLUBS
GERMANY

If you are in Germany please pay a visit to the
Old Timers Club
14 Fingerstrasse, Altstadt, Duesseldorf, Germany.
The Manton Industrie Club.
We accept credit cards.

BAHRAIN

UPSTAIRS DOWNSTAIRS
Tel.: 713093 Bahrain
Headquarters for food and friends in the Middle East.
Near the American Embassy...
Open for lunch and dinner.

SWITZERLAND
ZURICH'S BEST

der night-club mit ambiance
terrasse
im Bellevuehaus tel 32 10 74
best food, best fun, best entertainment
non-stop-shows (22.30 bis 1.30 h)
weltstadt-programm bis 2 h morgens!

HEALTH CLINICS
SWITZERLAND

VALMONT
WORLD RENOWNED MEDICAL CLINIC
Glion sur Montreux, Lake Geneva, Switzerland
Located at 2000 feet altitude in a moderate and protected climate, the clinic has the finest accomodations available for your comfort. In a beautiful and calm setting overlooking the Lake of Geneva and the Mont-Blanc chain the CLINIC VALMONT provides complete medical check-ups, outstanding medical care as well as rest, individual diet and rejuvenation. Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis.
Please ask for our brochure and prices.
Write to Mr. H. Tuor - director
CLINIC VALMONT, 1823 Glion sur Montreux, Switzerland
Telephone 021/61 38 02, Telex 25277 valmt ch

A Working Vacation — With a Difference

by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — Steve Benjamin is an American lawyer with a passion for archaeology, a yen for travel to exotic places and a desire to become part of history.

But unlike the millions who feed such fantasies with films and books, Steve spends a few weeks each summer excavating ancient ruins. In 1978 he spent three weeks in Digoin, France, excavating Gallo-Roman ruins. His roommates were Jerry Wilbur, the president of Mid-American Canning Company of Kentucky and Frank Spingola, president of American Liquorice Company of San Francisco.

The summer before that, Steve searched for stone implements at a site in Swaziland, accompanied by an eclectic group of college students, teachers, an advertising man and a computer programmer. Living in thatch-covered cottages, the team spent each day traversing the barren mountains in Land Rovers, digging and measuring a Stone Age manufacturing site using photogrammetric surveying techniques.

This summer Steve plans to join a team in Guatemala; Wilbur and Spingola will spend three weeks on Minorca excavating massive prehistoric sanctuaries. How did these three come to spend their vacations unearthing ruins instead of cultivating suntans?

Their mentor is Earthwatch, a non-profit organization set up in 1971 to help scientists conduct original field research throughout the world. It provides them with teams of volunteer workers who pay their own way and do the actual work.

"We offer the public the opportunity to make a contribution directly to a scholar where they feel the work is important. We take backseat drivers and put them in the front seat," explains Brian Rosborough, the young president who left a job in corporate development and finance to direct the organization.

Since its modest beginnings, about 4,000 volunteer scientists have taken part in 400 Earthwatch expeditions. They pay from $650 to $1,200 (tax-deductible in the United States) to excavate ancient ruins and study animal behavior, ecology, marine biology and marine archaeology in Africa, Asia, Europe, North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Atlantic. The cost does not include travel to and from the site but covers housing, food and the expenses of the scientific leaders.

This year Earthwatch is sponsoring 62 projects in 31 countries. Small teams of six to 20 individuals will do everything from excavating prehistoric remains in Majorca to observing the black-eyed vervet monkey on St. Kitts. A special group is also being sent to mainland China to study its court system.

Volunteers come from all walks of life and range in age from 16 to 60. (Most are professionals in their 20s and 30s.) Living conditions vary from crude tents to pleasant rural cottages.

Nancy Timbers/Earthwatch

Surveying the Boston Harbor Islands.

In their free time, members explore the local area.

"I like to get away once a year to some totally different discipline and environment, but I don't like to just crash on the beach," explains Patricia Faul, a teacher from California who studied the feeding behavior of the rhesus monkey in Katmandu, Nepal, for Earthwatch.

Earthwatch was hatched in the classrooms of Vermont, when two educators there set up a research expedition manned and paid for by amateurs after the U.S. Government announced a cutback in their research grant. For their first project, they sent a team to Mauritania to study and record the longest eclipse in history; without help, the project would have foundered.

Today, Earthwatch that claims to fund more archaeological and anthropological projects than any other private foundation. In the past seven years it has granted more than $3 million for research. Recently, it set up offices in London and Sydney to attract more foreign participants, and scientists have been holding meetings in Paris to work out joint ventures in France.

Most of the funding for Earthwatch comes from participant fees and 7,000 dues-paying members who contribute $20 each year. (In return, they receive information about forthcoming projects.) But for every $3 received from volunteers, Earthwatch also receives a matching grant of $1 from the U.S. National Endowment of the Humanities — as well as small sums from private foundations.

As more and more scientists learn about the organization, the competition for grants has become keener. This past year, one out of every three completed proposals was accepted by the Center for Field Research, an affiliate group in Belmont, Mass., that reviews applications. The selected scientists train and supervise the volunteers, often giving lectures on their subjects as well as technical guidance. "I can teach a volunteer the proper techniques in three days, whereas it takes five days to teach one to make proper tea," explains Dr. Aubrey Burl, who has been excavating the stone circle of Berrybrae in Scotland with the help of Earthwatch teams.

Many projects are ongoing and the results are written up in scientific journals or displayed in exhibitions. Others might never happen without volunteer assistance. "The National Science Foundation would just laugh if you asked for 15 to 20 people for instantaneous sampling," remarks Robert Bowman, an ornithologist with San Francisco State University who needed help studying Darwin's finches on the Galapagos.

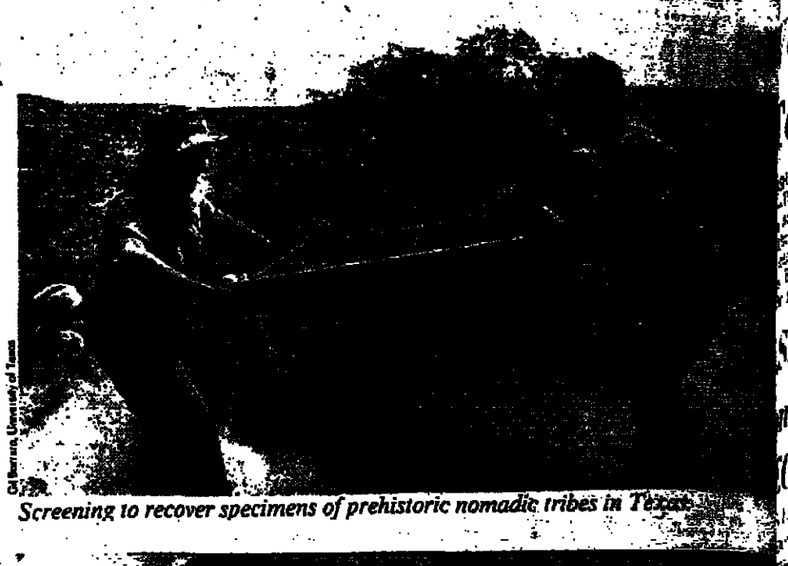
"An assistant and I were looking at the population size of birds on different islands," he explained. "It would have taken months. With Earthwatch, we put two or three people on different islands and they were able to simultaneously accomplish the same thing in one day."

In some instances, participants are needed to help scientists complete important breakthroughs. For the past four years, Nicholas Reynolds, a doctoral candidate at Cambridge University, and Ian Ralston, archaeologist at the University of Aberdeen, have been excavating the Balbridie Timber Hall, now established as the oldest domestic building ever found in Scotland (about 4,000 B.C.). The discovery will push back the date of settled communities in Scotland 1,000 years — a major historical landmark.

This summer, Earthwatch volunteers will help to finish the project. "Government funds are so short that we couldn't complete the excavation of Balbridie and open the site across the river without Earthwatch," explains Mr. Reynolds, who has also used Earthwatch teams to excavate the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sancton near York, England, a large burial ground north of the Humber River where thousands of bodies were cremated in beautifully decorated urns.

Teams of volunteers are now being formed for the spring and summer projects (each about two weeks). Applicants are rigorously screened for physical endurance. Other upcoming expeditions include diving in the Dutch West Indies to study the evolution of coral reefs; searching for pre-Columbian jade in Guatemala; sorting and restoring pottery of the early Iron Age in Bavaria; studying the humpback whale in Petersburg, Alaska and the ptarmigan in Montana; excavating the sacred isles of Ecuador, the Stone Age remains in Swaziland and Byzantine and Greco-Roman ruins in Tel Dor, Israel.

For a catalog of upcoming expeditions, write Joan Hastings, Earthwatch, 81 Victoria Road, London W8, England. Tel: 01 937-8313. ■



Cal Barrera, University of Texas

Screening to recover specimens of prehistoric nomadic tribes in Texas.

Earthwatch

Collecting algae samples for coral reef research off Belize, British Honduras.

A Potter to Remember

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

COIN, Spain — His potters' wheels are covered with dust. The brick ovens are silent and cold. Unused clay is stacked in the corners of the 300-year-old ceramics factory on the outskirts of Malaga. Its chief potter and owner, 46-year-old Rafael Arroyo, died last spring of an aneurysm, undoubtedly the result of overwork.

Called by many the "Picasso of Ceramics," this quiet, intense man devoted his life to pottery. His brilliant, crystalline green, blue, yellow and brown pots are well known both to local people and to the hundreds who stopped by over the years to watch him work.

Throughout the Costa del Sol, restaurants also stocked "*Coin Ceramica*," as it is known, but as one restaurant owner complained, "We had trouble keeping it; too many customers felt compelled to steal it." Said another, "It was unique, and there's nothing left that's like it."

Rafael Arroyo brought art and grace to simple everyday objects. For more than 20 years, he supplied his village with cups and plates, mugs and soup tureens, wine bottles, plant holders, roof and gutter tiles — even little ceramic toilets, before central plumbing came to Coin.

Arroyo was completely self-taught. Starting at the age of 10, he began working secretly in the factory at night, after the potters had left, with the aid of a flashlight. A vase began with a swirl and ended up a water jug, complete with loops and curves and appliques. His dogs, boars and wolf heads are ready to strike; green and blue fish stare icily out of platter ends; wild-eyed dragons seem to spew water out of elaborate three-tiered fountains.

"He was a genius in the art of ceramics," his wife Mari Carmen Mancheno said recently, sitting next to the dwindling stock of his pots.

A potter in her own right, she is, unfortunately, allergic to clay and can only work for short periods before becoming ill. Unless she can find a potter to take Arroyo's place, their small factory will probably go out of business.

"No one wants to be a potter today; no one wants to be an apprentice," says Mari Carmen, who is in her 40s. "The young of today do not have the patience to make the same pot over and over again until it's right. Instant gratification — that's the world today. I guess there just isn't a place for an operation like ours."

Perched on the banks of the Arroyo de Valde Perales, the factory is housed in the oldest building in the area, dating back to the late 15th century and the time when the Arabs were driven from Spain. Resting on a dozen levels and spreading in every direction, the building is a maze, with beamed ceilings, small enclosed patios, minuscule windows and rickety stairs that led to the potter's wheel where Rafael Arroyo once worked.

The entire structure is topped with an ancient cupola and one can still see faint red lettering in Arabic. Huge, ancient jars that look like the ones in which Ali Baba and his 40 thieves hid sit next to squat cheese-making pots and water jugs of Arab design.

"It's the silence that's depressing," says Mari Carmen, as we stand on a tiny patio above the foot-operated potters' wheels, the afternoon sun reflecting off a stack of brilliant blue and green glazed roof tiles. "People stopped using these long ago. They're fragile and probably not practical, but they made beautiful roofs." The only inhabitant of the patio now is a very old 20-pound pet turtle whom Mari Carmen brought up from the river banks several years ago. "Rafael used to copy his head sometimes. Look, he'll come if you call him," she says, leaning over to stroke his wizened head.

The walls of the rustic showrooms are covered with citations from art organizations and government agencies, praising the factory and its chief potter.

"We would like to see an official school of ceramics set up here; we would like to preserve what has been done here in a small museum," a village official says the next day. "It's been discussed many times in council meetings, but frankly we're completely hampered by lack of funds right now. Who knows? Perhaps in the future . . ."

Malaga city officials, who have made several trips to see Mari Carmen, would like to put Arroyo's best pieces in a museum in the Bishop's Palace next to the Cathedral in Malaga. But Mari Carmen is very much against it: "It should all stay here where Rafael lived and worked and died."

Neighbors remember Arroyo as a quiet, taciturn man who took long solitary walks and rarely smiled. He liked to hunt and to teach local children to work with clay. He worked so intensely that he often didn't notice the tourists who gathered around, spellbound, as his long delicate fingers brought a vase to life.

Now, it seems, there's some hope for the pottery's future. As Mari Carmen said a few weeks ago, when a Malaga official talked of setting up a ceramics school, "Where else could one get as much satisfaction as creating something beautiful out of a hunk of clay?"

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

IN PARIS. 13 PLACE DES VOSGES.
The most sought after apartments in Paris since 1605.

In one of Europe's most elegant squares, the careful restoration of a historic mansion, the Hotel de Rohan, is about to be completed, fully respecting the authentic character of this prize XVII century residence.

Some spacious apartments have been created and these are now being offered for sale, each one designed around a very large reception room and fully equipped with all modern conveniences.
(From 500,000 dollars.)

This is a unique opportunity to live in the Place des Vosges, the most exclusive address in the new fashionable quarter of Paris, Le Marais.

On reception of your personal card, we will send you an introductory brochure on 13, Place des Vosges. Or, if you are in Paris, call Mademoiselle Viars for an appointment.

S.E.P.G.I. (SUEZ GROUP).
17, RUE DU DOCTEUR LANCEREAUX 75008 PARIS – FRANCE
TEL. 33 (1) 766.45.67
A Suez Group restoration.

Le Touquet
facing the golf course

Residence
Les Terrasses du Golf

Prestige residence. Studios and 2 or 3-room apartments.
Immediate occupancy
(terraces overlooking private grounds.)
Minutes from the airport, beach and town centre.
2 hours from Paris by train. 40 minutes from London airport.

Further details and sales:
- At show flat: (21) 05.30.53.
- Le Touquet : Agence de la Forêt, 12, av. du Verger (21) 05.22.22.
- Paris : (1) 359.46.75.

S. Carolina

Fully air conditioned 76,000 sq. ft. one-story building
Truck • Rail • Modern Offices

BINSWANGER SOUTHERN
A Division of The Binswanger Companies
1845 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. 19103 □ 215-448-6000
New York, N.Y. □ Charlotte, N.C. □ Columbia, S.C. □ Atlanta, Ga.
London □ Brussels □ Rotterdam □ Amsterdam

FOR SALE IN TORONTO, CANADA

227 APARTMENTS AND 16 TOWNHOUSES

Price: $7,100,000 - in Canadian Dollars
Financed by one mortgage for $4,950,000 at 9½% interest for 25 years at fixed rate and fully amortized.
Good, equal income of $1,125,000.
THIS INVESTMENT IS BETTER THAN GOLD.
IT GIVES YOU AN INCOME AND YOUR EQUITY INCREASES.
CANADA IS THE COUNTRY TO INVEST IN: RICH, SECURE AND FREE.
For this and other investments:

winzen
Please write to:
WINZEN CORPORATION
85 Richmond Street, Suite 1116, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2C9.
Phone: (416) 863-0071 – Telex: 065-24301

Invest in Canadian Property.

Begin small.
Start with one or more of the luxury residential suites in Queen Elizabeth Towers, right in the heart of Ottawa, Canada's capital city.
And get a guaranteed income of up to 8½% for a full ten years.
Prices range from $40,000 to $120,000, with 50% cash.
Your suite in this magnificent building will almost certainly grow more valuable with each passing year.
Invest in Canada now. The time is right. The place is right.
The builder and guarantor is Tridel Corporation, one of the largest real estate developers in North America.

TRIDEL

For more information, write to:
Tridel Corporation, 4800 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario M3H 5S9 Canada
• Phone: (416) 661-9290 • Telex: 0623498

U.S.A.
FOR SALE
NEW SHOPPING CENTER
MIAMI, FLORIDA AREA

This shopping center is located 45 miles South of Miami, Florida, on Federal Highway #1 in Homestead, one of the fastest growing areas in South Florida. The shopping center is situated on 5 acres of land and contains approximately 7,900 square meters of rentable space. Property yields 8% net based on an investment of US $2.2 million cash over mortgage.
Write to: J.D. Thompson, Vice President
AMERICAN EQUITY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
4500 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 340, Miami, Florida U.S.A. 33137

Lausanne - ROLLE - Geneva
At Rolle, 10 mins. from Geneva airport, 15 mins. from Lausanne,
PENTHOUSE
160 sq.m. (3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, living + study), plus roof garden of 200 sq.m. The apartment is furnished and equipped, has cellar and garage and is available for longer periods as from February 1980. The building is ideally situated directly on the Lake of Geneva with panoramic view of Mont Blanc.
Write Box D 1,517 International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

650 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Best Opportunity
Long term Sublease
ENTIRE TOWER FLOOR-9336'
Excellent space for major firm or foreign banks.
Reasonable rent. Principals only
H. Naraghi
Williams R.E. Co. Inc.
1700 Broadway
New York, N.Y.
10019
WILLIAMS
(212) 582-8000

EQUESTRIAN CENTRE
SOHA.
Quiet river and stream on property.
Good improvements.
Medical practice available.
Full price $700,000,00 (Canadian).
For more information, contact:
Lloyd Hayward (604) 372-2763.
A. E. LePAGE WESTERN LTD.
800 Seymour St.
Kamloops, British Columbia
Canada V2C 2G8.

TIME-SHARED PROPERTY
IN THE U.S.A., HAWAII, MEXICO.
Accommodation available in luxury property located in sunny Nevada, Hawaiian Islands, Acapulco. Own a week or more in perpetuity from $7,000, with possibility to exchange each year with other resorts throughout the world.
Details from:
Royal Aloya Vacation Club, P.O.B. 912, Scottsdale, Arizona 85252, U.S.A.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
One of the biggest cattle ranches in Latin America for sale. Experienced management. Price indication: 9,2 million US-dollar.
Broker:
Swiss Overseas Finance Ltd.
CH-Basel/Switzerland,
Malzgasse 25.
Tel. (0041 61) 234 009
Telex 0045-62574.

San Jose Costa Rica
TWO
outstanding luxury
HOMES
in the central plateau with an ideal year round climate in the "Switzerland of Central America"
TAX-FREE RESIDENCE AVAILABLE TO FOREIGN INVESTORS
PURCHASE IN U.S. DOLLARS
Color brochure on request:
THE CHARTERED MANAGEMENT CO.
Apartado 6-3245
Panama 6, Panama.

CHALET L'ARELLAZ
Residence at 5,500 ft. in the heart of Swiss Alps, luxuriously furnished 3-room-apartments, 5 mins. from cable car. Prices from S.Fr. 120 to 150,000. Loans available. Only 4 apartments still available to foreign buyers. Call: 027/651087, or write:
ANNIVIERS-PROMOTION, CH 3961 ZINAL

USA
FOR SALE
184 ACRES (75 HA)
Under cultivation.
Southern New Jersey
Close to N.Y.C. and Philadelphia markets.
2,000 feet (610 M) on Main Road.
Terms available.
Mr. K
Box 564
Ridgewood,
New Jersey 07450

FAMOUS CALIFORNIA RANCH
1118 Acres of beauty and incredible potential. 2 miles to splendid beach. 1 hour drive to San Francisco, Carmel. Unlimited fresh water, [illegible] timber, many improvements, soil crops and income. $4,200,000 excellent terms. Low down. Interest only for 10 years. For this Utopia or other water blessed properties contact: R.J. Smith, Broker, 11608 Chayote, Los Angeles, California 90049, U.S.A. Tel.: 213-476-6233.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Friday, February 22, 1980

orld Bank Weighs New Loans o Help Developing Countries

HINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP- The World Bank is consider- new lending program that help developing nations meet international payments diffi- But detailed arrangements e program have yet to be worked out on how the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will coordinate their lending activities to countries needing short and medium-term balance-of-payments assistance.

If World Bank executive directors, representing the major industrial nations as well as the developing countries, give the go-ahead for the new type of bank lending operations, it is understood that balance-of-payments credits would be for relatively short periods of from 12-to-18 months.

The credits also would be keyed to specific structural economic adjustments to be carried out by the borrowing nations over periods of three-to-five years and these would be monitored on a continuing basis by the World Bank staff.

World Bank sources said that it is not known yet how much might be lent over the next 12-to-18 months to developing nations to help them avert balance-of-payments "crises" that could disrupt their longer-term economic development programs. But presumably the new type of World Bank lending would be larger than the $400 million cleared in the form of "program loans" in the year ending last June 30.

All types of loans authorized by the World Bank and its affiliates to developing nations had totaled about $10.4 billion in the fiscal year ending in mid-1979.

Two Candidates

Among the developing nations, Kenya and Bolivia are just two of the candidates for the new type of World Bank loans. Bolivian government sources said that they are seeking such a loan of about $50 million from the World Bank and have already supplied the international agency with information indicating that Bolivia is carrying out the kind of economic adjustment policies that might be required for such a loan.

Informed sources at the IMF said that it and the World Bank could be expected to cooperate on what should be expected from the borrowing nations to carry out the economic adjustments to reduce balance-of-payments deficits.

It is possible that a developing nation that has completed negotiations with the IMF on a standby credit arrangement might find it easier to obtain both the new type of World Bank loan and new credits from the private banking community, since the "conditionality" on IMF loans is usually determined before the IMF standby credits are authorized.

This does not mean, however, that the World Bank would set precisely the same conditions for its balance-of-payments credits to developing nations as the IMF uses in considering its loans to member nations with international financial difficulties.

Since the Bretton Woods agreement in 1944, which led to the formation of both the World Bank and the IMF as "sister" international financial institutions, the World Bank has functioned primarily as a source of long-term economic development capital — loans of 15-to-25 years — for a wide range of projects in the developing nations.

In recent years, both the IMF and the World Bank have broadened the scope of their lending operations — each in its way providing more financial assistance to the world's poorer nations. Now it appears that the World Bank soon will be approving a new type of "program loan" to its developing country member nations that will be in many ways similar to the balance-of-payments credits that the IMF provides.

S. Voices ncern on EC Trade

y Fowler W. Martin

DON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — pecial Trade Representative t Askew said today that ington would view moves by ropean Economic Communi- npose a new tax on vegetable th "substantial concern." Mr. said that such a levy could about a U.S.-EEC trade dis- qual in importance to current ements over steel and tex-

also told a news conference tited States had initiated pro- s in the General Agreement iffs and Trade to obtain com- ion for Britain's invocation ntitative controls on imports dyester filament yarn and carpet yarn.

Askew said consultations on t's import controls are expect- tart under GATT auspices in two weeks and to reach a sion anytime during the next s. If Britain does not agree to e satisfactory compensation, form of trade concessions, to nited States for the loss of ss resulting from its actions, nited States will retaliate by import duties on products ed from Britain, he said. did not identify the products might be affected by U.S. rmoves.

Tax Studied

EEC is currently studying a of imposing a tax on both tic and imported vegetable one means of making expen- ive oil produced in Spain and competitive when those ies join the EEC. Such a tax have the side effect of mak- ybean oil, which the EEC im- in large quantities from the d States, less competitive red to animal oils.

Askew said he discussed the sed vegetable oil tax with fficials in Brussels earlier this and expressed the view that uch levy should be applied -to vegetable and animal fats ove that would not help the duce its "butter mountain." were applied to vegetable oils the United States would be concerned," Mr. Askew said, that he did not want to exa- the situation by discussing er.

russels, a spokesman said the ommission is at present only g the "idea" of a tax on veg- oil and has not yet put forth fic proposal. Further discus- n the topic are scheduled for 6, he added.

a tax is not likely to be ap- any time soon, the EEC man said, adding: "I can un- d, though, why the Ameri- ant to say their piece — to a message."

News and Notes

Ford Motor, in a move that could open secret repair files of major U.S. automobile companies, has agreed to stop using undisclosed warranties and to notify consumers when major engine and transmission problems develop. "For the first time, a major auto company has agreed to open its files on a wide range of significant repair problems and freely disclose that information to the public," says the Federal Trade Commission. The agreement stems from an FTC complaint that 6 million Fords produced between 1974 and 1977 had engine defects that the company would repair only if the consumer complained about it. They were covered by so-called "secret warranties." These cars, the FTC charged, were subject to piston scuffing, premature camshaft and rocker-arm wear or cracked engine blocks before Ford told owners about the problems. In a statement, Ford said it was pleased that the matter had been resolved.

* * *

Fairchild Industries will join with Saab-Scania of Sweden to produce a series of 30-seat commercial airplanes intended for the growing commuter air market, say officials of both firms. Fairchild's share of the initial capital investment of between $75 million and $100 million will be about 25 percent, with Saab-Scania picking up the remainder. Details of the project are still limited, officials say.

* * *

A Congressional panel will begin on March 7 its long-expected investigation of automobile and light-truck imports and the serious economic problems facing the domestic auto industry and its suppliers. Although the House Ways and Means subcommittee on international trade has jurisdiction over legislation to restrict car imports from Japan or other countries and the United Auto Workers union is busily drafting proposals to accomplish this, the congressional inquiry, at least in its early stages, is expected to be a fact-finding investigation. Carter administration trade-policy officials are nevertheless apprehensive that members of Congress will demand action on legislation to restrict imports through quotas or by requiring a certain percentage of "U.S. content" for cars sold in the U.S.

Proposes Private Market for SDRs

Study Group Says IMF Could Use Help

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — Central bankers and the International Monetary Fund could use some help from commercial bankers in achieving an "orderly reduction of the reserve role of the dollar."

This is the gist of a report on the IMF's proposed substitution account, which would allow central banks around the world to exchange unwanted dollar balances for Special Drawing Rights without disturbing foreign exchange markets.

The report was prepared by the "Group of 30," a study group sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and composed of present and past monetary officials as well as some high-level private bankers and academics.

At a news conference here today, Johannes Witteveen, the former IMF managing director who serves as chairman of the Group of 30, said that a long-term diversification of central bank dollar reserves seems inevitable. He said that the proposed substitution account would make an important contribution to stability of exchange rates and the further evolution of the international monetary system by providing an "attractive and realistic investment" for central banks wishing to reduce their dollar balances.

However, a possible hitch with the substitution account proposals is that the SDRs are not automatically convertible into currencies or other assets. Mr. Witteveen said that private bankers could play a role making the SDR attractive by providing a market for them.

Mr. Witteveen explained that once SDRs are issued for dollar balances held by central banks, the SDRs should remain permanently in circulation unless unforeseeable events occur. However, the IMF is not obliged to purchase SDRs except under certain conditions. For instance, if the country selling SDRs can establish that it has a chronic balance of payments deficit, then the IMF would normally have to provide convertible currencies, Mr. Witteveen said.

Moreover, central banks have quotas on the amount of SDRs they are obliged to accept. In principle, transactions among central banks in SDRs are done through negotiation.

However, if the SDR is not readily convertible, its virtue of providing some protection against currency risks might not be sufficiently appealing to get widespread acceptance among central banks, Mr. Witteveen indicated.

The SDR has an official exchange rate, which is published daily by the IMF. This exchange rate is equal to the market value of fixed amounts of the 16 constituent currencies. By owning SDRs, central banks in theory spread their currency risks and avoid the perils of holding dollars or any other single currency.

Yet, the virtue of spreading the exchange rate risk may not amount to much unless the SDR can easily be converted. Mr. Witteveen said that private bankers should be encouraged to provide a market for SDRs. "A private role for SDR claims is important because we feel this is the best way to ensure that it is liquid," he said.

Geoffrey Bell, a director of Schroders International and executive secretary of the Group of 30, pointed out that commercial banks are already providing deposit and loan facilities in SDRs. He argued that if central banks expand their use of SDRs by exchanging dollars, the private SDR market would grow to meet the demand.

IMF Approves Loan, Drawdown To Aid Turkey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund today approved a new $93.8-million loan to Turkey and cleared the way for the Turkish government to draw about $110 million against a standby loan that was authorized in July 1979, informed sources said.

The IMF actions, to be announced later, came after IMF executive directors held a closed-door session today to review Turkey's serious economic difficulties and the steps that the Turkish government has taken to try to correct them.

Informed sources said that the new $93.8-million loan, which can be drawn immediately by Turkey, will help offset a decline in the country's export earnings.

The other financial assistance to Turkey represents the second installment on a $326-million standby credit that the IMF approved last July. Turkey had drawn about $92 million against that credit last summer, but the change in the Turkish government and other developments had delayed further drawings against the 1979 loan that were scheduled for late last year.

It is expected that Turkey will be able to draw the remainder of the 1979 loan — or about $134 million — prior to next July 18 when the standby credit arrangement would expire.

Gold Gains $35; Dollar Is Steady

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged today and ended trading here at $667.50 an ounce, up $35 from late yesterday and up from a morning fixing of $646.50 and afternoon fixing of $665.

The dollar ended the day fairly steady against major currencies, and fluctuations during the day were small, foreign exchange dealers said.

Zurich gold dealers said prices were pushed up in the market during the afternoon by short-covering operations in New York following yesterday's strong profit-taking and short sales.

utlook Bright for U.S. Semiconductors

FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 (AP- U.S. semiconductor industry nts in 1980 should increase 15 percent from last year to $7.7 billion and continue to orm the economy well into decade.

is the outlook of industry and companies alike as the nductor industry continues its recession-defying performance. Even so, 1980 will not see growth anything like 1979's leap in volume of about 35 percent to more than $6.5 billion, said Thomas Hinkelman, executive director of the Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade group.

Industry-leading Texas Instruments's chairman, Mark Shepherd Jr., and president Fred Bucy said in the company's annual report that demand for semiconductor products continues at a high level, despite an uncertain economic environment and some softness in consumer-related markets.

While almost all integrated circuits are in heavy demand, the hottest demand is still for metal oxide semiconductors: microprocessors, or computers on a single chip of silicon; memory, or data storage, parts, and a part called low-power schottky — a high-speed, power-efficient logic circuit. The effect of unabated demand on an industry still limited in its production capacity is that lead times, or the time from order to delivery, remain long, ranging to a year.

Nevertheless, some industry experts believe that demand for semiconductors will continue to outstrip supply. "I think the supply-demand imbalance will be a secular trend for a long time to come," said Frederick Zieber, vice president of Data Quest, a market research concern. "It'll ease in downturns, but be worse in periods of strong economic growth."

Foreign Assets In U.S. Decline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Reuters) — Foreign official assets in the United States fell $1 billion in the fourth quarter after a $5.4-billion increase in the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department said that substantial dollar intervention-sales to limit depreciation of the yen in the fourth quarter more than offset increased dollar placements by OPEC members and dollar purchases by European authorities.

For 1979, foreign official assets in the U.S. fell $15.1 billion after a $31-billion rise in 1978.

The decline in foreign official assets for the fourth quarter was marked by net sales of $5.77 billion in Treasury securities, compared with a $5.03-billion rise in the third quarter while U.S. bank liabilities to foreign official institutions rose $4.23 billion after a $100-million decline.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

PSA Peugeot-Citroen

	1979	1978
.....	520.	226.

d States

Aetna Life & Casualty

	1979	1978
et	138.22	141.22
e.....	1.71	1.74
ome ..	146.36	132.20
e.....	1.81	1.63
	1979	1978
et	559.51	517.78
e.....	6.93	6.39
ome ..	585.42	501.62
e.....	7.25	6.19

merican Broadcasting

	1979	1978
.....	631.5	524.0
.....	44.95	45.51
e	1.59	1.63
	1979	1978
.....	2,050.	1,780.
.....	159.31	135.58
e	5.67	4.89

estone Tire & Rubber

	1980	1979
.....	1,180.	1,200.
.....	13.8 loss	34.8
e	—	0.60

Ford Motor

	1979	1978
.....	10,000.	11,200.
.....	41. loss	282.0
.....	—	2.35

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	43,500.	42,800.
Profits	1,200.	1,600.
Per Share	9.75	13.35

Fruehauf

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	599.6	621.1
Profits	21.93	20.79
Per Share	1.79	1.71
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,450.	2,240.
Profits	88.69	76.68
Per Share	7.28	6.34

International Harvester

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,010.	1,610.
Profits	222.2loss	58.8
Per Share	—	1.91

Hewlett-Packard *

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	664.	505.
Profits	54.	45.
Per Share	0.91	0.76

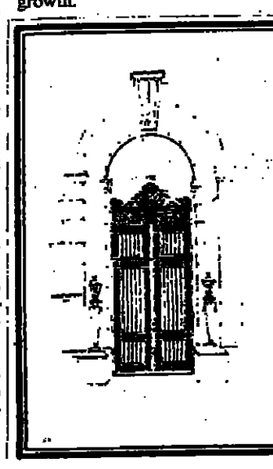
** 1979 results restated for a 2-for-1 stock split in June, 1979.*

Sherwin-Williams *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	280.7	273.1
Profits	2.85	6.60 loss
Per Share	0.52	—
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,196.	1,132.
Profits	18.03	5.19
Per Share	3.21	0.76

** Quarterly dividend increased to 30 from 15 cents a share, payable March 24, record March 3.*

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 8)



HARRY WINSTON

RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 21 to 24
from 5 p.m.

GSTAAD PALACE

Analysts Say Golden Days Are Over

Bonds Fall Into Volatile Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ) — As the plunge in bond prices lifts yields to record levels of about 12.5 percent on Treasury bonds and 13.6 percent on top-quality telephone debentures, analysts predict that the golden days when bondholders were protected from the gyration of stock prices are over, at least for the foreseeable future.

What they see, instead, is a bond market grown increasingly volatile, with prices falling and rising more rapidly and investors facing more chances for big losses and big gains. Although the investor who simply holds a bond to maturity still safely rides out such storms.

As a result of the inflation fears and the price volatility, market analysts say, some big institutional investors already are avoiding bonds and instead are putting more of their new funds into short-term debt instruments and stocks, which currently are viewed as a better hedge against inflation.

Function Continues

And the analysts think that, in the future, investors may become less and less willing to make long-term commitments, thus forcing borrowers to issue shorter-term bonds.

Despite the recent battering, the bond market continues to function, of course, and hundreds of millions of dollars change hands daily. And regardless of its weakened condition, the bond market this year alone will be relied upon to provide new capital of about $96.5 billion for the government, $27 billion for states and cities, and $43 billion for U.S. corporations and foreign borrowers, all for periods of more than one year, says Henry Kaufman, partner and chief economist at Salomon Brothers.

Indeed, a minority of credit-market analysts are bullish about future price trends in the bond market. They even are cheered by the Federal Reserve's increase in its discount rate, its fee on loans to member banks, to a record 13 percent last Friday from 12 percent. They predict that the free-fall drop in bond prices has almost ended and that prices will rise as an anticipated recession cuts loan demand.

Behind the carnage in the bond market, Mr. Kaufman says, was "the realization by investors that the current high rate of inflation would probably persist and even accelerate this year, and that there were no effective policies in place to deal with the problem."

If inflation is not curbed, it spells more trouble for bondholders, who can not protect themselves against it. "Bonds become untouchable in this environment, and investors pull back into the short-term end of the market, or tangibles," such as gold or stocks, says David Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

Some big institutional investors have even been selling bonds and using the proceeds and new money to buy stocks.

But some analysts are disturbed by the tendency of some investors to buy stocks, not because they expect a business boom, but as a hedge against inflation. Although many of the worriers concede that stocks have long been undervalued, they doubt whether such a motive for buying equities can sustain a rally for very long.

Peter Christensen, a Smith Barney analyst, contends: "For stocks to serve as an inflation hedge, corporations *must maintain* strong gains in profits and steady growth in dividends." Mr. Christensen said he suspects that this will not continue if the economy slips into a recession.

As bond yields have risen and as the increase in stock prices has cut stock yields, the spread between the two kinds of investment returns has widened to an unusual degree. Mr. Christensen notes that Barron's index of "best-grade bonds" now yields 5.4 percentage points more than the Dow Jones industrial average — in contrast to an average spread of 3.7 percentage points during the 1970s. Some analysts wonder whether the much higher yields on fixed-income securities will not inevitably began to pull investors back into bonds.

However, some investors still wonder whether today's lofty bond yields will permit them to keep pace with inflation. Over time, long-term bonds have to have some kind of positive interest rate, where return exceeds inflation, in order to attract investors, says Robert Roosa, a partner in Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. Compared with the consumer price index's 13.3-percent rise last year, bond yields still have a long climb ahead.

Prices on Big Board Fall

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — Discouraging comments by a Wall Street economist on the outlook for inflation and interest rates pushed New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.34 points to 868.52; declines led advances nearly 3-to-1 as turnover quickened to 52 million shares. As measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, the pullback was the worst one-day fall since a 26-point drop last Oct. 9, just after the Federal Reserve unveiled new anti-inflation measures.

Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman said that the U.S. is drifting toward "economic disarray" and called on the government to declare a "national emergency" to deal with energy and inflation problems. He also forecast a 17 percent prime rate in the next few weeks.

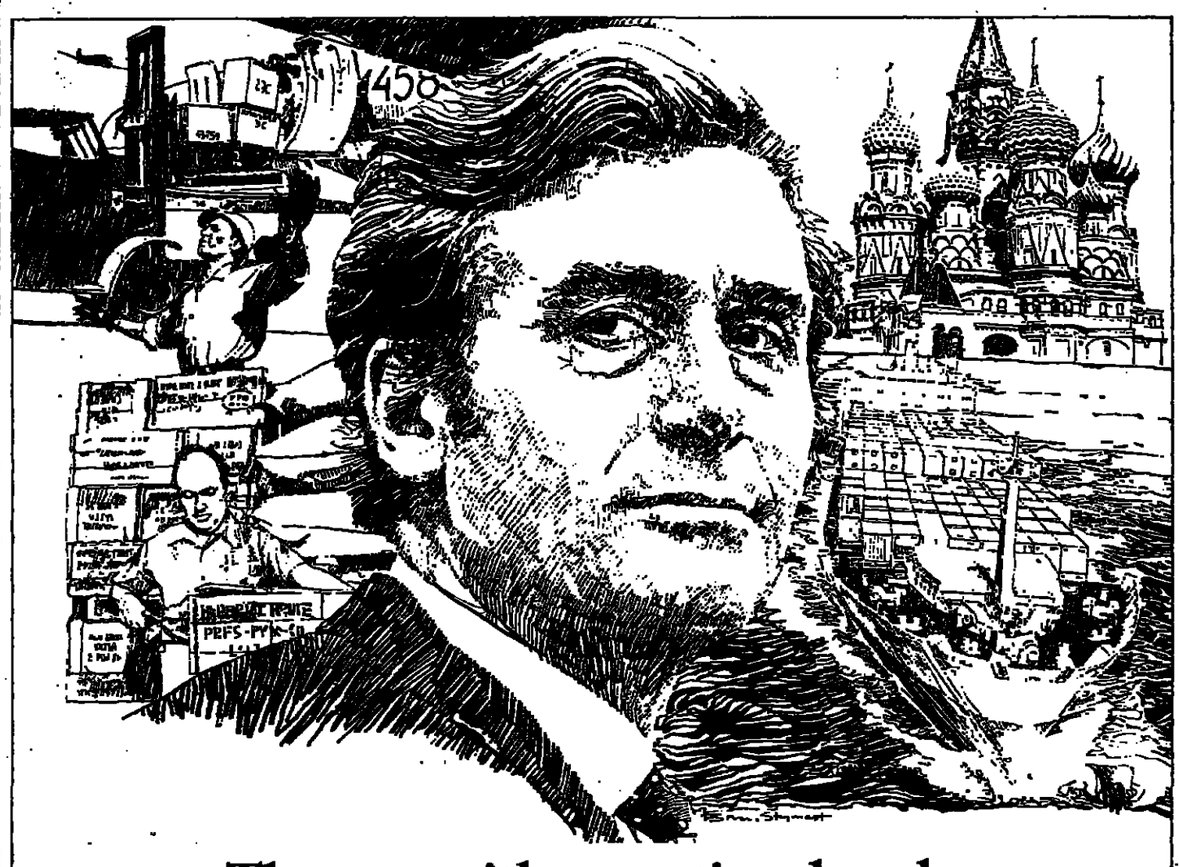
Analysts said that Mr. Kaufman's remarks focused the stock market's attention on the problems that have produced a severe decline in bond prices this year, including a harsh setback today.

Meantime, White House spokesman Jody Powell said President Carter's advisers were not considering economic controls to combat inflation.

The retreat on Wall Street carried steel, copper, aluminum, defense, computer, office equipment, retail, consumer goods, drug, bank, gaming and chemical shares lower; gold, silver, utility and rail issues gained.

In other business developments, National Steel Corp. said it increased prices on products comprising about 75 percent of its shipments by an average of 5 percent or 1 cent a pound.

Companies that raised quarterly dividends included Pacific Gas and Electric to 65 cents a share, Schlumberger Ltd. to 33, Pittsburgh National to 70, Southland Royalty to 20, Central Penn National to 30, First Tulsa Bancorp. to 37 ½, Ohio Casualty to 44, Kollmorgen to 10, Joslyn Manufacturing to 37, United Energy Resources to 76, Excelsior Income Shares to 42, Means Services to 33, Nordstrom to 9, Greyhound to 30, Baldor Electric to 6, Greyhound to 30, Pacific Scientific to 12 ½, and Rosario Resources to 50.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity – sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

If TDB sounds like the sort of bank you would like to entrust with your business, get in touch with us. We're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1979.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Sántiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
43¼	29⅞	ACF	2.24	5.7	7	33	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
18⅝	14	AMF	1.24	8.9	5	552	14⅝	d13¾	14	— ⅝
20½	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.7		363	17⅛	16	16⅝	— ¼
12¼	9⅝	APL	1	9.4	38	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
40⅝	31⅝	ARA	1.82	5.6	6	175	33⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅞
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e	6.5		694	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.2	4	72	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
31¾	17	AVXs	.25	.9	14	173	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	13	674	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.7	7	30	30¼	29¾	29¾+	¼
4⅝	3¼	AdmDq	.04	1.1	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	10¾	AdmEx	1.49e	12.		137	13	12¾	12⅞	
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.3	15	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅞	AMD n			17	251	45⅞	44¾	45⅝+	2⅛
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.6	5	2453	32½	31¾	31⅞—	1⅛
28¼	18½	Ahmans	1.20	6.6	4	8	18½	d18	18⅛—	½
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				106	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
43⅝	25	AirPrd	.80	2.1	10	421	39⅝	38½	38½—	1¼
28¼	18	AirbFt	1.20	6.1	9	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
17½	11⅝	Akzona	.80	5.4	7	122	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
8½	6½	AlaP	pf1.87	13.		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
87½	64	AlaP	pf	9	14.	2470	65	64	64	
104	82½	AlaP	pf	11	13.	z190	84	84	84	
90½	69⅞	AlaP	pf	9.44	14.	z50	68	d68	68	—2½
15⅝	13⅝	Alagsco	1.48	10.	8	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
55	16	Alaskin	.80	1.5	41	469	u55⅛	52¼	53	—1⅞
36	27	Albany s	1	3.5	8	23	29¼	28¾	28¾—	1
10⅝	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.1	10	23	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	3.2	7	58	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞+	⅛
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.1	6	768	59⅝	58¼	58¼—	¾
37¼	22⅝	AlcStd	1.68	5.3	6	48	32⅞	31¾	31¾—	¾
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40	6.2	6	39	6⅝	6½	6½	
34⅝	20	AllgCp	1.08a	4.2	6	37	25⅞	25⅝	25¾+	⅜
28⅞	21⅞	AlgCp	pf2.86	13.		x187	21½	d21	21½+	⅜
37¼	22⅝	AlcStd	1.68	5.3	6	48	32⅞	31¾	31¾—	¾
17⅝	7⅝	AplMq			12	191	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
30½	21	Arcata	1.28	5.0	6	208	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
37½	29	Arcat	pf	2	5.9	1	34	34	34	
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	7.4		3	29½	29	29	+ ¼
39⅝	16⅛	ArchD	.20b	.6	15	799	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝+	1
11⅝	4	ArctEn	.10e	2.4		33	4¼	d 3⅞	4¼+	¼
21	16	ArizPS	2	13.	5	222	16⅛	d15	15⅛—	⅜
12¼	8	ArkBst	.60	6.2		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31½	22⅛	ArkLG	pf4.24	4.4	11	114	28½	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
4	1¼	ArlenRy				145	3⅝	3½	3¼+	⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armdta			6	1	7	7	7	
32⅝	19	Armco	1.50	5.0	6	208	30¼	30	30⅛+	⅛
42	26	Arm pf	2.10	5.4		3	39	38⅝	38⅝+	¼
19	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	7.9	3	1012	14½	d13⅝	14	— ¾
24½	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	5.6	5	321	21¼	19⅝	21¼+	2
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.4	6	1	22½	22½	22½	
33	10⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.8	6	269	25¾	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
16½	11	Arvin	1.12	8.8	4	61	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	½
26⅝	20	Arvin pf	2	9.1		9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	2.0	6	2019	54⅞	53½	53½—	1
45½	32¾	AshOil	2.20	5.6	6	118	39⅞	38⅝	39⅛+	⅝
42¼	38	AshOil	pf4.50	12.		214	39¼	38⅝	39 +	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.9	6	544	19¼	18⅝	19 —	¼
22⅝	17⅛	Athlone	1.40	7.5	16	118	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
20⅝	16⅝	AtCyEl	1.84	11.	7	34	16⅝	d16	16⅝—	⅛
105¼	57⅝	AtRich	3.40	3.3	11	3122	u106	102½	103⅝—	⅞
35⅝	19⅝	AtRich	pf	3		2	35¾	34⅞	34⅞—	2½
45	36⅝	AtRcpf	3.75	10.		z20	37	37	37	— ⅜
126¼	69	AtRc	pf2.80	2.2		13	u126½	123¼	124½+	3½
24¼	11⅝	AtlasCp				45	19⅝	19	19	
41	28⅝	AutoDta	.64	1.8	15	207	34⅝	33⅝	35⅝—	1⅛
29⅝	18⅝	AvcoCo	1.20	5.1	3	340	24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅝
59	39½	Avco	pf 3.20	6.7		5	48	47½	47½—	1½
74	49½	Avco	pf 4.20	7.8		10	61	59⅝	59⅝+	⅜
23⅛	15⅝	Avery	.72	3.3	9	90	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅝	Avnet	.80	2.6	8	896	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
58¼	38⅛	Avnet	pf	1	1.5		1u65¼	65¼	65¼+	7
53¼	34	Avon	2.80	8.2	18	1235	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
28½	10	Aydin		1.5	185		26	25	26	+ ¾
		— B—B—B —								
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mfg				29	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14⅛	7	Bache	.50a	3.7	5	590	u14⅝	13½	13½—	½
70½	33⅛	BakrInt	.60	9.2	1	594	69⅝	68⅛	69	+1¼
24⅝	16½	Baldwin	.24	1.4	11	42	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20	3.6	6	44	35⅝	33¾	33¾—	1½
60	30½	BldUpf	2.06	4.8		1	52	52	52	
28⅝	20¾	BallCo	1.40	5.7	5	30	24¾	24¾	24⅝—	⅜
48⅝	23⅛	BallvMf	s.10	.3	17	1897	30½	29	29	—1¼
26	19⅝	BaltGE	2.44	12.	6	138	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
49	40	Balt	pfB4.50	11.		z200	40½	40	40½	
43	18¼	BanCal	1.12	2.8	9	505	41	39	39½—	1½
19⅝	12¼	Bandag	.60	3.4	9	1342	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	.80	2.8	5	89	29¼	29	29	— ¼
43¼	31⅝	BkNY	2.72	8.1	5	59	34	33½	33⅝—	½
16	12⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.8	4	9	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
30⅝	22½	BnkAm	1.32	5.9	5	2255	22⅞	d21¾	22½	
48⅛	33⅛	BankTr	3.30	7.7	5	652	43¼	42⅝	42⅝—	⅜
28	22	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		57	22¾	22¼	22¼—	⅜
49	39¾	BkTr	pf 4.22	11.		1	39½	d39½	39½—	½
16⅝	7⅝	Banner	.14	9	19	157	15½	14⅝	15 —	⅝
58¼	25¾	Barber	1.60	3.0	12	96	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅞
16⅞	11	BardCR	.36	2.2	12	453	16⅝	15¼	16⅛—	¼
21⅝	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.5	5	62	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
23	18⅝	BarnBk	n 1	4.8	6	99	22¾	22¼	22¼—	⅛
27¾	14⅝	BarryWr	.52	1.9	13	49	27	26⅝	26⅞—	⅜
40	23½	Bausch	1	2.7	11	528	37⅝	36¾	36¾—	1
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.64	1.6	12	1373	40⅝	39	39⅛—	⅝
10⅝	3½	BayCoIP				31	6½	6¼	6½—	¼
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG	2.20	9.2	6	25	24⅛	24	24 +	⅛
14	9⅛	BayKCla	.48	3.5	7	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38	26½	Bearing	.92	3.4	8	153	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅜
24¼	19½	BeatFd	1.20	6.2	7	1893	19⅝	d19¼	19⅝—	⅜
49½	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38	8.3		42	41	d40⅝	40½—	½
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.1	16	463	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
36½	27⅝	BecInD	.92	2.8	10	201	32⅝	32¼	32½—	⅜
16	5⅝	Baker			104	128	15⅛	14½	14⅝—	½
50	25½	BelcoPt	1	2.0	9	789	50	49¼	49⅝+	2⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Belden	1.60	5.9	5	17	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅝
8⅝	6⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	6	28	7⅛	7	7	
29⅝	14⅝	BellHow	.96	3.5	10	177	28⅝	27⅝	27¾—	⅜
15	6⅛	Bellind	.20a	1.6	7	203	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
19⅝	15⅞	BelCd	g s1.64			24	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
30½	21⅝	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	59	28¼	28	28¼+	⅜
55⅝	36¼	Bendix	2.84	5.6	7	475	51⅝	50¾	50¾—	1
32½	20½	BenCp	2	9.6	5	173	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
45½	33½	Benef	pf4.30	13.		4	33½	33½	33½	
26½	20	Benef	pf2.50	13.		z280	20	20	20	— ⅛
19⅝	2⅞	Benrit			26	1386	12	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP			12	110	4½	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
29⅛	18	BestPf	.24	1.4	6	21	17½	18¼	18¼	
26¼	19⅛	BethSt	1.60	7.0	4	616	24⅝	22⅞	23	—1¾
47⅝	33⅝	BtgTbr	.88	1.9	15	419	47¼	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
33⅝	14⅝	Binney	.92	4.3	11	9	21½	21½	21½—	¼
29⅝	16⅝	BlsFSL	s.80	4.5	5	146	18⅝	17⅝	17¾—	⅜
25⅛	18⅝	BlockDr	.76	3.6	9	452	21⅝	20⅞	21	⅜
24½	17	BlairJns	1	5.7	5	175	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25½	15⅝	BlissL	1.10	5.7	6	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	¼
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.4	9	220	25½	25	25	— ⅛
37⅝	23⅝	BlueB	1.80	5.1	6	178	36¼	35⅝	35½+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BobbleBr				4	47	3⅝	3⅝	⅛
48⅝	37¼	Boeing	s1.80	2.9	8	3544	63⅝	61⅝	61¾—	2⅛
42½	29⅝	BoiseC	1.50	4.0	6	313	38⅝	37¾	37¾—	1
27⅝	22¼	Borden	1.82	7.9	5	256	23¼	22⅝	23	— ¼
42⅝	27⅝	BorgW	2.20	5.8	5	923	41¼	39⅝	39⅝—	1⅛
8	4⅛	Borrms	.20e	4.4	8	38	4½	4⅛	4½	
24¼	19⅝	BosEd	2.72	13.	6	78	20⅝	20⅛	20½—	⅛
84¾	68	BosE	pfB.88	13.		z340	68½	d67	67½—	1½
11½	7	BosEx	pf1.17	13.		34	9	d 8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
14	10⅝	BosEx	pr1.46	13.		14	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Braniff	.20	2.3		685	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	BrigSt	1.20a	5.3	7	580	23	d22½	22⅝—	¼
39¼	31	BristM	1.44	4.3	10	2058	34¼	33¼	33½—	¼
44¼	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.2		40	38½	38¼	38⅝—	⅜
38½	19⅝	BritPet	1.02e	2.8	7	364	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.7	6	48	14⅛	14	14 —	½
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.22	11.		6	20½	20	20	— ⅜
26½	21	BkUG	pf2.47	12.		2	20⅝	d20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
30⅛	13⅝	BwnSh	1	3.4	6	16	29	28¾	29 +	¼
20	12⅝	Brown	.30	1.1	8	19	28¼	28¼	28¼	
28⅝	22½	BwnGp	2	7.9	4	20	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅜
17⅝	11⅝	BwnFer	.70	4.3	10	111	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk	.90	6.4	6	425	14¼	13⅝	14⅛—	⅛
30	24⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.7		6	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
33½	17½	BrushW	s 1	3.2	10	228	32⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.2	8	228	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	BudgCr	pf.60	12.		3	5	5	5	
19½	15⅛	BufFor	s 1	6.6	7	29	15⅝	d15	15⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	Bundy	1	9.5	8	4	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
19½	15⅛	BurlInfl	1.96	13.		21	15⅝	d15	15 —	½
32⅝	19	BunkR	1.20	4.4	7	159	28	27¼	27¼—	⅜
32	22⅝	BnkR	pf1.50	5.5		10	27⅝	27½	27½+	¼
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	7.9	7	118	18	17⅝	17⅝	
80⅝	38½	BurlNo	2.10	2.9	5	1041	73⅝	72	72	— ½
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf .55	9.4		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
71½	38¼	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.5		5	65	63½	64	+1
35⅝	22	Burndy	1	2.8	10	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3	BrnsRL			22	614	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
87½	64⅝	Burrgh	2.60	3.4	10	729	77	75⅝	76⅛—	¼
30¼	14	BurlIrn	s.80	3.0	7	11	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
13⅝	13⅝	BurlIrn	wt			8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18¼	8⅝	Butler			66	98	16⅞	16½	16½—	½
		— C—C—C —								
43⅝	27	CBI Ind	sTa	2.5	13	52	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝—	⅛
56⅝	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.4	7	198	52¼	52	52⅛+	⅛
37½	30½	CBS	pf	1	2.9	4	35	35	35	
11¼	6	CCI			6	182	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
12⅝	6⅞	CLC			34	40	9½	9½	9½	
18¾	10⅛	CNA Fn			4	160	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅝	15¼	CNA	pf 1.10	5.1		15	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	½
11⅞	9⅛	CNAI	1.14a	12.		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
71	48⅛	CPC	3	4.6	9	357	65	64¼	64⅝	
16⅝	14⅛	CP Nat	1.88	13.	6	6	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
28½	16¼	CTS	.80	3.8	9	217	22	20¾	21 —	¾
68⅝	34	CabotC	2	3.1	8	142	66	65¼	65⅝—	⅝
21⅝	9⅝	Cadence			6	29	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	¾
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s			23	937	16⅛	15½	15¾—	½
49⅝	19⅞	Callnr	.50a	1.1	18	598	47	43¾	46	+2½
7¼	3⅞	CamerB			8	50	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
35½	17	CmRL	s.60a	1.9		201	32¾	31¾	32⅝+	½
34⅝	27⅞	CmSp	1.90	6.9	7	126	28½	d27⅝	27⅝—	¾
27⅝	19⅝	CampT	1.08	4.5	8	39	24¼	23⅞	23¾—	⅛
43¾	20⅛	CdPac	s1.70e			942	42⅝	41½	42½+	1½
18	10⅝	CanalR	.64	3.8	20	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
29¼	18⅛	CannonMls	1.20b		4.5	7	29	27	28½	26⅞+	⅛
49⅞	34⅝	CapCits	.20		4.10	270	47¾	46	46	—1½
24⅝	18⅝	CapHold	1.08	6.1	6	342	18⅝	d17⅝	17¾—	1
9⅝	4⅛	Caring s	.10		15	2293	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle	s.90	3.6	6	75	25½	25	25	— ⅛
29½	21⅝	Carnat	1.50	5.7	7	345	26⅞	26	26¼—	⅝
61	46⅝	CarnCO	5	11.		z130	47	d46½	46½—	1
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	4.6	6	101	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅜
27⅝	16¼	CarPw	2.88	13.	9	522	16⅛	d15⅝	15⅞—	⅜
27⅝	20¼	CarP	pf 2.67	13.		7	20¼	d20¼	20¼—	½
36	24⅝	CarTec	1.90	5.4	7	x72	35½	35¼	35¼	
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn	.79e	6.2		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.9	6	7	19	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
20⅝	15¼	CartHw	1.10	6.9	6	67	16⅝	16	16 +	⅛
34½	26	CartHw	pf 2	7.5		2	26½	26½	26½+	⅜
8⅝	6½	CartWal	.40	5.2	8	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7½	CascNG	.92	9.3	5	96	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19	13	CastlCk	.80b		5.6	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	½
61⅝	49⅛	CatrPT	2.10	3.9	10	1049	56⅝	54½	54½—	1¼
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp	.25	5.1	5	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	¼
50	39¾	Celanese	3.20	7.1	5	185	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅜
48¼	39	Celan	pf4.50	11.		7	39⅝	39¾	39¾—	¼
8⅝	3⅝	Cenco			7	240	7¾	7¼	7⅝—	⅜
48	18¼	Centex	.25		4.15	98	43½	42⅝	42⅝—	1
16½	11¾	CenSoW	1.50	13.	5	1070	11⅞	d11½	11½—	⅛
20⅝	16½	CenHud	2.16	13.	5	243	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝—	½
17½	13¼	CentIlt	1.70	13.	5	169	13½	d12⅞	13 —	½
28⅝	24	CntIlt	pf2.87	11.		z200	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
20	20	CntIlt	pf2.42	13.		z200	20	20	20	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	CentIPS	1.36	13.	6	197	11⅛	d10¾	10⅝—	⅛
65	23⅝	CenLoE	2	3.3	11	280	61½	60½	61 —	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	CeMPw	1.64	13.	6	77	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
21⅝	11	CenSoya	.84	4.7	9	817	19	17⅝	17¾—	1¼
28¼	23	CenTel	2	8.8	7	179	23⅛	d22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
54⅝	32	CentrDat	1b	2.5	13	106	40	39¼	39¼—	1
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.64	8.4	5	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Crt-feed	.90	6.8	7	374	13½	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
27⅝	15¼	CessAir	.80b	3.0	11	527	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
28⅝	21¼	Chmpin	1.40	5.7	5	730	25⅝	24	24⅝—	⅜
28½	21¼	Chmpl	pf1.20	5.0		16	24½	24	24 —	½
13⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	8.1	7	274	10	9⅞	9⅞	
50	6½	ChariCo	.60b	1.4	3	1444	42¼	39⅝	42 +	⅜
45⅝	1⅛	ChartCo	wt			796	34½	31⅝	34⅝+	1⅛
25⅝	17¼	ChartCo	pf			228	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd	.80e	7.4		24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43⅞	28¾	ChasM	2.80	7.8	4	539	37⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	1¼
14½	9	Chelsea	.40b	6.5	4	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44¾	34	ChmNY	3.48	9.9	4	139	39¼	38⅝	38⅝—	½
22¼	17½	ChNY	pf1.87	8.9		313	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18½	ChesVa	s.84	3.6	8	165	24	23½	23½—	⅛
25⅝	20⅞	ChesPn	1.28	5.9	8	623	22¼	21¾	21¾—	¼
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	7.7	5	118	30⅝	29¾	30¼—	⅛
19⅝	8½	ChlMilw			13	66	14¾	14⅝	14½—	⅛
29⅝	22½	ChlPneT	2	8.7	5	30	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
5¼	3⅝	ChkFull	.10e	2.4	7	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	11	ChrisCr	.52t	2.4	10	81	21¾	21¼	21¼—	⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Christn	.40e	3.6	7	41	11⅝	11	11 —	¼
26⅛	17	Chroma	1.10	4.6	6	130	24	23⅝	23⅝	
100½	66⅛	Chroma	pf5	5.4		2	93	93	93	
11⅝	5⅛	Chrysler				1127	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
6	2	Chrys wt				161	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Chrys pf				72	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅜
28⅝	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.5	8	133	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
30⅝	27½	CinBell	2.52	9.1	5	207	27¼	27½	27⅝+	⅛
20⅝	15¼	CinGE	1.96	13.	6	180	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
43	33	CinG pf	4	12.		z160	33½	33¼	33¼—	1¼
105	76¼	CinG pf	9.52	13.		z350	76	d74	74	—3
37⅝	18	CinMil	s .80	2.4	9	120	34¼	33¾	33⅝	
26¾	20¼	Citicrp	1.30	6.4	5	2225	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
112½	53½	CitiesSv	4

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
½	OhP pf	8.04	13.	z50	60	60	60	60	+ ½
⅛	OhP pfG	2.27	13.	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
	OhP pfA	14	14.	z2600	107	108	107	108	— ½
	OhP pfF	14	14.	z140	102¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
	OhP pfER	4.8	13.	z10	64	d64	64	64	—1
	OhP pfD	7.76	13.	z100	57½	d57½	57½	57½	—1½
	OkloGE	1.60	13.	9	483	12⅛	d11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
½	OkIGE pf	8.80	10.	z100	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
	OklaNG	1.80	7.1	19	209	25¼	25	25½	+ ⅝
⅛	Olin	1	4.5	7	3021	23⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
⅛	Omark	1.44	3.8	6	30	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
¼	Oneida	1	3.4	6	12	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
⅛	Oneliko	.84	7.4	5	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
	OranRk	1.56	13.	6	37	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
½	Orange				63	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
⅛	OrionC	.40	4.1	6	73	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	OutbM	.70	4.9	12	239	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
⅛	OutletCo	1	5.5	8	43	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
½	OverhDr	1	6.3	5	9	16⅛	16	16	
¼	OvrnTr	1.24	5.6	4	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
¼	OverSh	.50	1.4	7	28	36½	34⅝	36½	— ⅜
⅛	OwenC	1.20	4.2	8	1492	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
⅛	OwenIl	1.40	5.5	6	535	26	25⅛	25½	— ⅝
	OwnIl	pf 4.75	6.2	1	77	77	77	77	+2
⅛	Oxfrdin	.76	7.2	5	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
	— P — Q —								
⅛	PHH Gp	.80	3.3	10	178	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
½	PNBMt	1.08e	13.	39	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
⅛	PPG	2	6.3	5	228	31⅜	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
⅛	PSA		4.	57	261	26	26	26	— ¼
¼	PacAS	1.28	13.	3	79	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
	PacGE	2.44	12.	6	1095	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
	PacLig	2.24	11.	5	78	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
⅛	PacLm	2.40	4.6	13	71	52	51½	51⅞	
	PNwTel	1.64	10.	6	66	16⅛	d15⅞	16	— ½
	PacPw	2.04	12.	7	309	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
¼	PacSciE	.40	2.4	8	54	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ¼
¼	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	49	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
½	PacTel	pf 6	11.		220	54¼	54¼	54¼	
⅛	PacTin	1	4.1	10	29	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
⅛	PaineW	.44	2.8	5	436	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
¼	PalW	pf1.30	7.0		66	19	18⅛	18½	— ¼
¼	PalmBc	1.20	7.5	4	45	16⅛	16	16	
¼	Pamlco			11		3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
⅛	PanAm			5	1305	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
⅛	PanEP	3.48	4.9	7	153	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+1¼
	PapMl	1.25b	6.8	6	45	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
⅛	Parsons	1.16	4.9	7	49	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
⅛	ParkDrl	.24	.5	17	465	47⅝	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
	ParHan	1.20	3.7	8	91	32½	32	32¼	
⅛	ParkPa	s.36	1.9	9	205	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
⅛	PatPl				1048	22⅞	21½	21¾	
¼	Paysmw	.60	3.3	7	57	18½	18	18	— ⅜
⅛	Peabdy	.32b	1.2	10	176	27½	26¼	26½	— ⅜
⅛	Penga		60	13	17	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
	PenCo		9	208	3⅜	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
⅛	PenCn	prA		1		12¼	12¼	12¼	
⅛	PenCn	prB			606	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
⅛	PenCn	pr			70	48⅞	48½	48¾	+ ½
⅛	PenDix			5	66	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
⅛	PennCp	n.16	1.7	6	581	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
	Penney	1.76	7.7	6	915	23¼	d22⅝	23	— ¼
⅛	PePL	2.04	12.	5	112	16⅝	d16½	16½	— ¼
⅛	PePL	pf4.40	12.		240	36	36	36	— ⅜
½	PePL	pf4.50	12.	z160	36⅛	d36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
½	PePL	pf8.40	13.	z250	67½	d66	66	66	—2½
	PePL	pf8.40	13.	z200	66	d64	65	65	—1¼
⅛	PePL	pf9.24	10.	z300	90	90	90	90	—1
	PePL	pf 11	13.	z370	88½	d87½	87½	87½	—2½
	PePL	pf 13	13.	z200	100½	d99¼	100½	100½	+ ½
	PePL	pf8.70	13.	z120	67½	67	67	67	
¼	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	6	32	32¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
	Penw	pf1.50	7.9	6	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
⅛	Pennzoil	s 2	3.9	11	1091	52⅝	50¾	51½	— ⅜
⅛	PeopDr	.28	2.0	7	27	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
⅛	PeopEn	3	5.7	10	1314	53	50⅝	52¼	+1¼
⅛	PepsiCo	1.14	5.0	8	1460	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ¼
¼	PerkinE	.72	1.6	15	361	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
	Petrie	1.40	4.7	9	71	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
⅛	Petroln	s.44	1.7	15	530	38½	38	38	
⅞	PetRs	3.03e	8.8		101	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
¼	PetRs	pf1.75	5.6		44	32	31½	31½	+ ½
	Pfizer	1.32	3.6	11	666	37¼	36¼	36⅝	— ⅝
¼	PhelpD	1.40	3.2	9	1895	45¼	43¾	43¾	— ¼
⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	7	304	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
	PhilE	pf4.30	14.		z220	31	d31	31	—1
½	PhilE	pf4.40	13.		z110	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
⅛	PhilE	pf8.75	14.		z470	63½	d61½	63½	
	PhilE	pf7.85	14.		z390	57	d55½	57	
	PhilE	pf9.50	13.		z150	76	d75½	75½	—1½
	PhilE	pf7.80	13.		z10	58	58	58	
½	PhilE	pf7.75	14.		z50	56½	56½	56½	
	PhilSub	1.10	2.7	13	188	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅝
⅛	PhilMr	s1.25	3.7	8	1072	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
⅛	PhilInd	.32	5.8	5	43	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
⅛	PhilInd	pf 1	10.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
¼	PhilPet	1.80	3.3	9	7215	55¼	53⅝	54½	—1
	PhilVH	.60	4.2	6	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
⅛	PiedAvt	.24	1.4	5	77	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
½	PieNG	1.56e	8.5	9	18	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ½
	Pillsbry	1.72	5.4	6	141	33½	32½	32½	—1
¼	Pioner	s1.40	3.0	13	537	47¼	45½	46¼	+ ¼
¼	PitnyB	1.40	4.8	9	157	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
⅛	PitnB	pf2.12	6.8		6	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
⅛	Pittsin	1.20	4.4	19	835	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
	PlanRsc			10	150	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
½	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	72	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
⅛	Plantov	.12	.8	14	76	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
⅛	Plessey	1.32e	4.3	12	18	30½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
	Pneumo	1	2.6	11	53	38½	38	38	— ¾
¼	PogoPd	.44	1.8	15	929	25⅝	24	25	+ ½
⅛	Polaroid	1	4.4	15	1180	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ½
23	11¼	Pndrosa .40	3.4	4	45	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
43⅞	25⅞	PopTel 1.40	3.4	5	7	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
21⅛	14¼	Portec .80b	5.0	7	111	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
80	70½	Portr pf5.50	6.8		z80	u80½	80½	80½	+ ½
18⅝	13	PortGE 1.70	13.	12	371	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
106¾	90¼	PoG pf11.50	13.		z330	92	90½	90½	—1¼
39	29⅞	Potlch 1.32	3.7	8	68	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	570	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
49	35	PotEl pf4.50	13.		z470	36	35½	36	—1
45½	30¼	PotEl pf4.04	13.		z20	31	31	31	— ¾
27⅝	22¾	Premier s.54	2.0	11	14	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
16	6¾	Presley s.36i	3.2	3	215	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	519	27¾	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		12	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
83¾	70	ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	489	72¼	71⅝	72	
20	18⅛	PrdRsh s.42	2.1	14	135	u20⅛	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
33⅝	21½	Proler 1.40	4.7	5	13	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	11¾	PSvCol 1.40	14.	9	300	11⅝	d11⅛	11½	— ⅛
79½	59⅞	PSCol pf7.15	12.		z100	59⅞	d59	59	— ⅜
23	17½	PSCol pf2.10	12.		15	17¼	d17⅛	17¼	— ¼
27	18½	PSInd 2.32	13.	5	381	19¼	d17¾	18½	— ⅝
115	100⅝	PSE pf12.25	12.		z1310	102¼	100½	100⅝	—2¼
86	63⅞	PSEG pf7.70	12.		z100	66½	66½	66½	—1
86	68⅝	PSEG pf7.80	13.		z10	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
113¾	5¾	Publick		99	107	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	Pueblo			4	102	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5⅞	3½	PR Cem			3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17½	12⅝	PaSPL 1.64	13.	8	166	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
43½	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	5.7	7	132	31½	31	31⅜	
18½	15	Purax 1.28	8.2	6	47	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
9¾	3⅝	PurlnFo			111	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
35¼	25	Purolt 1.36	5.1	7	x26	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
22⅝	16¼	QuakO 1.40	4.7	7	683	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
109½	100	QuakO pf9.56	9.6		z400	100	d99½	100	
18⅝	13½	QuakSO s.80	4.6	11	440	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.5	8	13	25	24¼	25	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Questor .20	2.9	8	66	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23	19⅝	QuestrprfA 2	10.		2	20	20	20	
— R — R — R —									
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.3	11	9	12	12	12	
28⅝	21⅛	RCA 1.60	6.9	6	2714	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅞
41½	33½	RCApf 3.50	10.		z200	34½	33½	34½	+1
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	7.7	4	4	52½	52	52	—1
21⅛	19⅝	RCA pf 2.12	11.		386	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ¾
31⅝	28⅛	RCA pf 3.65	13.		853	28¼	d27¾	27¾	— ½
13¼	8½	RLCs .52	4.2	5	375	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
11¾	7⅝	RTE .45	8.1	9	25	8⅛	8	8	
13⅝	10	RoisPur .64	5.1	10	1888	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
14¼	7	Romad .12e	1.5	16	366	8	7¾	7¾	
23	12¾	Ronco .84	5.1	8	37	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	RopAm .80e	3.9	5	39	20¼	20½	20¼	
20½	18	RopA pfC 3	16.		5	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
37	20¼	Roybt 1.60b	7.8	9	19	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Raymdint 1	5.3	7	142	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.7	12	564	75⅝	75	75⅛	— ⅛
78	74¼	Rythn wi			1	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅜
42½	26⅝	RealBat s.80	1.9	13	629	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	10¼	RllRef 1.49e	15.	7	23	10⅝	d10	10⅛	— ¼
11	9⅝	ReconEq s		23	296	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11	4½	Redmn .14e	1.6	7	769	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	5.6	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
33⅞	24⅞	ReevsB 2	6.9	4	21	29	28⅝	29	— ½
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	5.4	18	48	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
71½	35¾	ReigCp 2	2.8	3	340	u73	71	72½	+1
106	54⅝	ReIG pf 2.20	2.0		1	u108	108	108	+2
26	20	ReIG pf 2.60	13.		6	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
27½	22½	ReIn pf2.68	12.		16	23¼	23¼	23¼	
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.2	5	136	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
30	16⅝	RepCp .60b	2.7	4	90	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	5.0	6	42	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	RepMts			22	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
31	23½	RepSt 2a	8.4	3	490	24¼	23½	23¾	— ½
30	21⅛	RepTex 1.16	4.4	7	24	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	20¼	RevcoD .80	3.5	8	165	24⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
19¼	11½	Revere		4	18	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
54⅝	39	Revlon 1.56	4.0	9	859	40¼	39¼	39¼	—1
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.4	7	141	13⅝	13¼	13½	
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	5.6	6	84	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	31⅝	Reynin s2.10	6.2	6	1441	34½	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
85	60	ReyIn pf2.25	2.8		1	81	81	81	+1½
50⅝	43	ReyIn pf4.10	9.5		320	43¼	43	43	
40⅝	28¼	ReyMt 2.20	5.8	4	914	39⅝	37¾	38	—1½
82	59	ReyMt pf4.50	5.6		4	81	81	81	+1
35	18⅝	RichCo 1.30	6.5	9	47	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
27	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.9	6	428	20⅝	20½	20½	
20½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.0	5	34	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
51	25⅝	RioGran 1	2.2	6	138	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	+ ¼
30¾	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	3.0		154	27⅝	26	26⅝	— ½
27⅞	19	RiteAid .65	2.7	9	52	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
22¼	16⅝	Robshw 1.40	7.7	6	24	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
36½	27⅝	Robtsn 2.20	6.1	5	28	36¼	35¾	36	+ ¼
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	5	458	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
17⅝	12	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	70	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	10.	6	114	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
19½	11	Rockowr .5c		6	105	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
63¾	35¼	Rockwl 2.60	4.6	8	375	57	55¾	56	— ⅜
48½	33	RohmH 2	5.3	5	59	38⅝	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
20	11¼	Rohr Ind		5	141	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
31¾	16¼	Rollins .72	2.4	13	1010	36½	29¼	29⅞	— ½
49	28⅝	Roln s		.25	70	47¼	46⅝	47	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Ronson			9	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11½	7⅞	Roper .90	8.8	5	28	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19½	13¾	Rorer .84	5.0	10	485	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
78½	21⅞	Rosario .80c	1.1	16	57	75	73	73½	+ ¾
49⅝	20	Rowan .10	.2	19	101	u50½	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¾	SwIPS 1.28	13.	7	305	10	9⅞	10	
28¾	11⅞	Sparton .80	3.7	7	13	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
43⅞	30¼	SpecPh		22	184	41½	39⅞	41½	+1⅞
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7	5	8	15	14⅞	15	
35¼	30	SperHupf 3	9.6		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	2.8	8	638	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ¾
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	6.9	4	23	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.3	7	374	22	21½	21⅞	
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.3	13	980	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.1	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
48	20	Staley 1	2.3	22	797	44¾	44	44¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.4	9	422	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
28⅛	19½	StBPat .64	2.8	8	133	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ½
18⅝	10⅛	StdMota .64	6.4	4	58	10¼	d10	10	— ¼
75½	44⅝	StOIlCl 3.20	4.4	7	4209	u77	73	73¼	—1
111½	53½	StOInd 3.60	3.2	11	3035	u116	109⅝	114¼	+3¼
110¼	44⅝	StOIOh 2	1.9	11	1237	u110½	107	107⅝	—2⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp .60	5.9	4	52	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.3	6	2	16	16	16	— ¼
46	23½	StanW 1.24	3.3	9	258	40⅝	37½	37½	—3¼
38½	26¾	Starret 1.48	4.2	6	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
6⅛	4¼	StAtlInv		10	x137	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11	8½	StaMSe 1.08	13.		62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
25	16⅝	StaufCh s1.10	5.7	6	555	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.1	7	21	4	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	9⅝	StarchI .68	6.7	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½	StarBcp .66	9.4	12	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅛	StarDp .84	4.7	10	2493	18⅛	17¼	18	+ ¼
25½	17	StarndnI .60	3.4	7	54	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	7.7	4	68	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ¼
41⅞	34½	StewWa s1.88	6.1	7	16	31	31	31	— ¼
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.6	6	37	27¼	26¼	26¼	—1
12	9½	StokVC pf 1	11.		x120	9	d 9	9	— ½
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75	5.5	9	36	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
29⅞	18	StonCon .72	3.0	9	46	24½	23¼	24	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.6	4	22	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s		10	1822	17	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
33⅝	21¾	Storer s .72	2.5	10	175	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ¼
27⅞	12⅝	StridRif 1.16	5.3	7	19	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	StuvSha .20	4.6	4	53	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	19½	SubPrD 1.44	3.6	8	220	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞
32¾	23	SunChm s.60	2.1	5	13	29⅝	28¾	28¾	— ¼
28⅝	18¾	SunEl .72	3.1	10	96	23¼	22⅝	23	— ⅛
88⅝	43⅝	SunCo 3	3.6	7	450	84½	82½	82¾	— ¼
91⅛	44¾	SunC pf 2.25	2.6		5	87	85½	85½	+ ½
25	16⅝	Sunbrn 1.50	8.2	10	381	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¾
46½	21⅝	Sundstr 1.40	3.6	7	13	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ¼
41¾	12⅝	SunInd .76	8.4	5	194	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	2.9	9	128	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅜
173¾	99	SuprOil s.70	.4	18	463	u174¾	169	169½	—4¼
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	144	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Supscp			75	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
22⅞	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	7.2	5	17	19⅝	19½	19½	
24¾	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.6	8	104	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
40	29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.8		30	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
— T — T — T —									
29⅞	11¼	TREs 1	3.8	12	397	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
48½	33⅝	TRW 2	4.7	7	176	43⅝	42⅝	43	+ ¼
35¼	19¼	TatBrd .76	2.4	9	463	31¾	31½	31½	
11¾	2½	Talcott		21	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5¾	Talley	9	55	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
11¼	8½	Talley pf	1	11.		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
19⅝	14½	TampE 1.44	9.9	7	397	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
34	17⅝	Tandy		10	1283	u34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	10⅝	Tchncolr .72	2.5	7	51	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		15	129	16½	16⅛	16½	
64¼	46⅞	Teletrnx .84	1.4	13	195	61⅝	60⅝	61	— ⅝
18	8⅝	Telcom .70	5.3	5	110	13⅝	13	13¼	— ¼

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
27846 Abit Prce	$24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
19051 Agnico E	$14	13	14	+ ⅜
100 Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29553 Alta Gas A	$30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
100 Also Cent	$23	23	23	— 1
5400 Andres W A	$12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
400 Argus C pr	57	7	7	— ⅛
2300 Asbestos	$36	35½	36	+ ½
12120 Atco A	$20½	19½	20½	+ ⅝
31495 BP Can	$47	44	47	+3⅛
19779 Bank N S	$26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
2195 Befen B	$14	14	14	+ ½
41550 Bralor Res	$27	25½	25⅞	— ¼
3100 Bromalea	$20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
3650 Brenda M	$34⅝	34	34⅛	— ½
3011 BCFP	$28½	28	28	— ½
3035 BC Phone	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
6079 Brunswk	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
800 Budd Can	58	7¼	8	+ ⅛
2800 CAE	$16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅝
2500 Cad Frv	$23⅝	23	23½	— ⅛
6178 Cal Pow A	$47	45¼	47	+ ¾
9650 Camflo	$20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
39246 C Nor West	$21⅝	20⅝	21½	+1⅛
1600 C Packrs	$34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
3750 Can Perm	$17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
2539 Can Trust	$22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
1350 C Tung	$31	29	30⅝	+ 2
16700 CCablesv A	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
2450 Can Cel	$10½	10	10	— ⅜
33524 Cl Bk Com	$25¼	24⅝	25	— ¼
26135 CP Inve	$47¼	46½	47	
4879 Can Tire A	$28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
3852 C Utilies	$22¼	21¾	22	
650 Candel Oil	$75	72	75	+ 4
8050 Cara	$18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼
740 Cascar	$13¾	13⅛	13¾	
66620 Celanese	$8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ½
10100 Cherokee	$14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
311 CHUM	$11⅞	10¾	11⅞	
100 C Holiday I	$10	10	10	
3900 Can Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
26756 Cons Gas	$30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅝
3500 Con Farday	385	380	385	+ 5
1600 Conwest	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
118997 Coseka R	$27⅞	26¼	27⅞	+1⅛
9535 Cruigmi	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
500 Crush Intl	$12½	12½	12½	
16050 Cyprus	$24⅛	23¾	24	
85127 Czar Res	$18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
45850 Dean Dev	6⅝	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
300 Deon A	3⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
61388 Denison	$47½	45¼	47⅛	+2⅜
19935 Dickinsn	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
33024 D Bridge	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
5507 Dolasco A	$38⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.
(CDR's)

Referring to the advertisement of October 30th, 1979, the undersigned announces that the new shares form 10% bonus have been received. As from February 29th, 1980, the new CDRs Makita Electric Works, Ltd. cum div. cp. n° 20 and talon will be gratuitously obtainable at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of the required div. cps. n° 18.

As to the outstanding CDRs of resp. 50 and 1000 shs. each, a holder of 10 CDRs of the same denomination is entitled to receive one new CDR of that denomination.

Combination of denominations is possible.

After 16.5.1980 the equivalent of the CDRs which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cps. n° 18 will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as from February 29th, 1980, at Kas-Associatie N.V. in Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 19 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Makita Electric Works, Ltd., will be payable with Dfls. 1.67 net per CDR, repr. 50 shs. and Dfls. 33.40 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per record-date 8.20.80; gross Yen 5.- p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.50 = Dfls. -.30 per CDR, repr. 50 shs. and Yen 750.- = Dfls. 6.- per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 50.- = Dfls. 8.- p. CDR, repr. 1.000 shs.) will be deducted.

After 3.31.80 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1.57 net, per CDR repr. 50 shs. and Dfls. 31.40 net, per CDR repr. 1.000 shs., in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 15th, 1980.

PUBLIC OFFER

Montital S.A. in Lugano, Switzerland is purchaser of Capital Stocks of:
REALTY INTERNATIONAL CO. N.V. Curacao
with the purpose to get a qualified participation.

Offer Price: US $7.- per share
Offer Maturity: March 31, 1980
Instructions: The Capital Stocks must be delivered to Montital S.A., against payment of US $7.- per share.

MONTITAL S.A. LUGANO
Via Nassa 17
Tel. 091/23 83 77-78-79
Telex 73777 balt.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Imatran Voima Oy
Helsinki

Dfls 40,000,000
Fixed Rate Loan due 2000

guaranteed by

The Republic of Finland

This private placement has been arranged by

Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

in conjunction with

Hambros Bank Limited

February, 1980

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
800 Dom Store	$20	20	20	
855 Du Pont A	$32	31	31½	
500 Dylex L A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
30150 Electhom A	$7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ 1
1030 Emco	$11½	11	11⅛	
23225 Falcon C	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
16220 Fibrs Nik A	$131½	128	131	—1⅛
1400 Fed Ind A	8⅞	7¾	7¾	
14230 Francana	$16	15¼	15¼	— ¼
2200 Fraser	$20	19½	19½	— ½
100 Fruehauf	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+1⅜
11675 G M Res	5⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
31850 G Distrb A	$12¼	11	12	+ 1
65950 G Distrb w	55	420	5	+ ⅜
19095 Gibraltar	$15⅝	15½	15¾	
440 Graff G	$16⅛	16	16	
10200 Granduc	390	365	390	+20
3387 GL Forest	5⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ 2
2883 Greyhnd	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
700 H Group A	420	420	420	—10
2400 Hard Crp A	300	295	295	— 5
4067 Hawker	$17⅞	17¼	17½	
8513 Hayes D	$10	9¾	9¾	
1991 H Bay Co	$30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ½
54099 IAC	$10¼	9⅞	10¼	
900 Indal	$13¼	13	13¼	
790 Inland Gas	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
1581 Int Mogul	58	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12859 Intpr Pipe	$17⅞	17½	17¾	
1350 Ivaco	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4100 Jannock	$13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
168915 Kaiser Re	$38⅛	37½	37⅞	— ½
18550 Kam Kotia	57	6¾	7	+ ¼
400 Kelsey H	525	24¼	25	
12464 Kerr Add	$18½	18	18	— ¼
29808 Labatt A	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
16600 Labatt	$11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
800 LOnt Cem	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
4511 LL Lac	5⅝	8	8	— ¾
3300 Lab Co A	420	420	420	+10
2900 Lab Co B	420	410	420	+ 5
3570 MICC	$13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
477 Mclan H A	$25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
2810 Est Mrtic	320	305	305	—10
13679 Mitel Corp	$22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
700 Molson A	$29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
700 Molson B	$27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
19435 Moore	$37	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
4900 Murphy	$28½	27¾	28	+ ⅜
1000 Nat Trust	$25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
208449 Noranda	$28¼	26¾	27⅝	— ½
68372 Norcen	$39½	38⅛	39¼	+ ¾
950 Nowsco W	5⅝	56	56	+ 1
75679 Oakwood P	$22⅝	21	22¼	+1¼
28335 Ocelot B	$32⅝	31½	32	+ ¼
3230 Oshawa A	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
7675 Pamour A	$13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
3290 PanCon P	5⅞	77	78	+1½
16154 Pembina	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
16020 Petrolina	357	54⅝	57	+ 2
19600 Pevto Oils	$22¼	22	22⅛	+ ¼
4780 Pine Point	$37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
6661 Place G	360	340	360	+15
16820 Placer	5⅝	66½	67½	— 1
38920 Ram	$22⅝	21	22⅛	+1⅜
5500 Redpath	$18	17	18	+1½
4557 Rd Stenhs A	59	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1250 Reichhold	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
32085 Revnu Prp	197	192	197	— 3
2040 Roman	$58	56	57½	+2¾
1260 Rothmen	$23	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
139304 Scepire	$14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
400 Scotts	57½	7½	7½	— ⅛
112948 Shell Can	$36⅝	35	36⅝	+1⅞
82722 Sherritt	$18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
200 Sigma	57	56	56	— 1
2132 S Sears A	8⅛	8	8	— ½
1060 Slater Stl	$17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
700 Southm	34	33½	34	+ ½
2212 St Brodcst	$12¼	12	12	— ½
14800 Steico A	$30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
700 Steel R	495	475	480	+15
22646 Sulpetro B	$22	20¾	22	+1⅜
3410 Suncor pr	$28	27¾	27¾	
500 Tara	$16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
3335 Teck Cor A	$37¾	37	37¼	— ¼
12559 Teck Cor B	$37⅞	37¼	37¼	
1430 Tejedvne	$12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
23665 Tex Con	5⅝	81	85	+ 5
5900 Thom N A	$15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
16476 Tor Dm Bk	$27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
1129 Tonstar B	$23¼	23	23¼	
8195 Traders A	$14	13⅝	14	
14381 Trns Mt	$13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
74883 Trinity Res	$12½	11⅝	12	+ ½
22390 TrCon PL	$26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ¾
26700 Turbo Cl B	$23	22	23	+1¼
22762 UGas A	$10¾	10½	10⅝	
23660 Union Oil	$42	40	42	+ 2
16418 Un Asbstos	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
8660 U Keno	$46¾	44½	45¾	— ¾
17120 U Siscoe	$14⅞	13¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
1878 Un Corbid	$33	32¼	32⅝	— ½
7975 Versil Cor	$28	26⅝	28	+1½
10735 Vestgron	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	
1800 Weldwod	$23	23	23	
13650 West Mine	$21	19½	20	— ¼
292 Weston	$27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅛
1625 Woodwd A	$27	26	26½	+ ⅜
3100 Yk Bear	$15¼	14¼	15	

Total sales 12,101,655 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 21, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
AELind	8¼	8¼		
AFAPrpl	7⅞	8½		
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛		
Accurav	7⅛	7⅝		
AddisnW	9¼	10		
AdvRoss	5⅝	5¾		
AlexAlex	29	29¼		
Alicainc	34	36		
AllynB	12	13		
AFinCp	30	31		
AFarm	5⅝	5⅞		
AGrael	11⅝	12		
AlnNGp	59¾	60¼		
AMicros	26¼	27½		
AWeldng	34½	35½		
Amterr	3 11-16	3 15-16		
Anadite	11⅛	11½		
AnheusB	25¾	26¼		
AntoCp	10	10½		
ArdenGp	4⅛	4½		
AsdColo	23¼	24		
AllGsLt	14	14⅜		
BairdCp	10⅝	10⅞		
BangHE	12⅛	12⅝		
BkomRt	17¼	17¾		
BcsicRs g	14¼	14⅝		
BoatFv	17¼	17¼		
BoylsMk	12¼	13¼		
Beeline	10¼	11		
BetzLab	36½	37		
BibbCo	17½	18½		
BirdSon	18⅝	20		
Birtchr	2⅝	3		
BlkHillP	26	26¾		
Bonanza	3⅞	4½		
Brooks	43	46		
BrwTom	48	48¾		
Buckbee	9⅛	9⅝		
Buckeye	22½	23½		
BurnupS	10	10⅝		
CalWtSv	30½	32		
Camrdgh	3⅞	3⅝		
CapSwC	17	17½		
CapInAir	3⅜	3⅞		
CareCp	9⅞	10⅝		
CnVrPS	13½	13⅞		
ChmLea	37½	39½		
ChesUtl	12	12¼		
Clrfica	5½	6½		
CitzUtA	32¼	33½		
CitzUtB	30¼	31½		
ClarkJL	28½	30		
ClawCp	6¼	7½		
ComClH	33	33½		
CmlShr	14½	16		
CmwTel	17	19		
ConPoo	61½	62½		
CrosTre	34¾	35½		
CultrFed	2	2¼		
Cyclitron	13¼	14¼		
DanlyM	32¼	33		
DtaDes	21¼	21¾		
DayMail	19	21		
DeltaInp	38½	39¼		
DeLuxC	35½	36½		
DetCanT	10⅞	11½		
DewevEl	3	3⅜		
DiaCrys	24¼	25¼		
DixnCru	39½	40½		
Doctmt	12½	12⅝		
DollrGn	10⅝	11⅛		
DoylDB	25½	26¼		
DunkinD	11¼	11⅜		
Durlron	17½	18½		
EalnVnce	6½	7¼		
EconLab	23⅞	23⅞		
ElPasEl	8¾	9⅛		
ElderBe	6½	7¼		
EleNucl	8⅝	8⅝		
EtModul	7¾	8⅝		
EnrDev	17¼	18¼		
Entwrsf	3⅜	4½		
EstOil	61½	63		
Fabrik	2⅝	2¾		
FtBkSvs	37¼	38		
FtBostn	17¼	18		
FtEmpS	12½	13		
FtWnFin	5	5¼		
Flicker	13	13½		
FloatPnl	16¼	17		
FloWtU	13-16	1 1-16		
ForestO	35¼	35¾		
Formigli	2⅝	3½		
FrankCp	8½	8⅝		
FrankEl	16½	17		
GnRESt	10	11½		
GnRetns	85	87		
GovEFn	9	9¼		
GreenM	11¼	11¾		
GreyAdv	49	51		
GifintsI	17½	19		
Gyrodyn	6	6¼		
Hardwke	7¼	8¼		
HrbRow	9¾	10½		
HarnGp	35½	36¼		
HartINI	14½	15		
Hoover	12¼	13¼		
HartzRs	3¼	3¾		
HvltInt	27	31		
IMSInt	32½	33¼		
Intraind	8	8¾		
IntelCp	71¼	72¾		
IntrcEnr	8	9		
IntmtGs	14¼	14¾		
InBkWsh	11⅝	12¼		
IvaSoUt	22⅝	23½		
JamWPh	5	5¼		
Jamsbry	18¾	19½		
JittyFd	7	7⅜		
JoslynM	18	18¾		
KarsStPl	16¼	17		
Kalver	3½	3⅞		
Kaman	24	24¾		
KmoAm	10¼	10½		
KateGre	3-16	7-16		
Kaysam	3½	4½		
KellySv	45	46½		
Keuffel	22¾	23¾		
Kimball	16¾	17½		
Kingint	5½	6⅜		
KnapeV	16¾	17¼		
Kratos	19½	20½		
Lancetn	23½	24		
LandRes	3⅝	4⅜		
LaneCo	22¾	22¾		
LidStar	7⅞	8⅜		
LinBcst	43½	44½		
Logetrn	14¼	15¼		
MSIDat	9⅝	10⅜		
MadsGE	12⅝	12⅝		
MapellPet	13¼	14		
MarkRt	3	3⅛		
Mollkrt	30½	31½		
MoulLP	27	28½		
McCorm	25⅝	25⅝		
McQuay	9½	10¼		
MidsvW	18	19		
MidlCop	8¼	9		
MidlRes	23⅝	24¼		
MidlBks	28⅝	29¼		
Millipr	35¾	36½		
MissVIG	16¾	17¼		
Molex	41½	42½		
MontCol	6½	6⅞		
MoorePd	25⅝	26¾		
MargRes	1	1⅛		
MotClub	3½	4		
Mueller	33½	34½		
NargCp	21	21¼		
NwidRE	14¾	15¼		
NJNGas	15	15½		
NlAlrGas	29¾	30¼		
NleisnB	29⅞	29⅞		
NoCarGs	16½	17		
NoEOil un	89	90½		
NwINGs	16⅝	17		
NwsIPS	14¾	15¼		
Noxell	19⅝	20⅛		
OdlwM	23¾	24½		
OhFerro	9⅞	10¼		
OtterTP	19	19½		
PCAInt	9¾	10¼		
PabsIB	12⅝	13½		
PcGaR	19½	20		
PaulevP	27½	28		
PeerMf	10¼	11		
PenaEnt	13¾	14¼		
PetrlDm	24¼	25¼		
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅛		
Pinkrtn	39	40½		
PlanHrB	21½	22		
Plastine	1	2		
Polysis	5	5¾		
Progrm	1⅛	1¼		
PbSvNC	11⅝	11½		
PurtBen	16½	17¼		
PulDCap	12½	13½		
QuakrCh	23	24		
RaisnPr	10½	11		
Ravchm	58	60½		
Raymnd	31¼	32¼		
RoadEx	26½	27		
RobbMv	58	60½		
Roselan	3¼	4¼		
Rouse	18¾	19¼		
RusStov	16	16½		
Sadlier	4¼	4⅜		
ScanOil	2⅝	2⅞		
SciLab	6¾	6⅞		
Sycmsls	24½	25½		
Shawmt	40¾	41¼		
SolidSt	12½	13¼		
SCalWtr	11	12		
SwElSv	14	14¾		
SwnEnr	40	41¼		
Standvn	24	25		
StdReps	27½	28½		
StdHP	23	24		
SterlSt	6	6½		
StrawCl	26	28		
SuperEl	10	10⅝		
TIME DC	5	5½		
Tampax	32¼	33		
Tandem	51	52		
Tecumh	69	71		
Temcnt	27	28½		
Tiprary	22	22¾		
TricoPd	39½	42½		
TroyGld g	10	10½		
TysonFd	11	12		
UnNcGll	14¾	15½		
USSurg	30½	31⅝		
USTrck	16⅝	16⅞		
UvaBsh	26	26½		
UpPenP	13½	14½		
VanDus	13¼	14		
Velcro g	9½	9⅝		
VideoCp	6¼	6⅝		
VaNBsh	13¾	14¼		
WshEnr	17	17⅝		
Wellcrn	2	2¾		
WellsGo	7¾	8¾		
WtnMfg	3⅞	4⅜		
WmarC	26½	27¼		
WoodLol	23½	24		
WrightW	4¼	4⅝		
ZionUta	26	27		

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 20, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1275 AlgomaSt	$38½	37⅝	38¼	+1½
6892 Bnk Mont	$25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¼
500 Can Cmt	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
25 CanSo Rv	570	70	70	+2
700 Can Bath	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	
1500 Dom TxlA	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
3200 FCA Int	285	281	285	+5
225 Imasco	$44¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
22909 Power Co	$18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
300 RollandA	5 9	9	9	— ⅛
2177 Royal Bk	$45	44½	45	+ ⅜
2700 RoyTrstco	$13⅛	13½	13½	

Total Sales 1,224,445 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 21, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	N.A.	394.75
Toronto	2,144.50	2,125.40

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 21, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gulf Oil	1,201,700	53⅛	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	1,140,000	48⅞	—1
Occident Pet	1,024,830	31⅞	
PhillipsPet	721,500	54½	—1
SearsRoeb	680,800	16⅝	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	572,900	38⅞	— ½
Kmart	567,600	19⅞	—1
Mobil s	554,600	75½	+1
Exxon	440,600	63⅞	— ¾
DowChem	426,800	36⅝	—1⅜
StdOil Cal	420,900	73¼	—1
Gen Motors	408,600	49½	—1¼
GPUCp	344,600	6⅝	— ⅛
IBM s	339,000	66½	—1
Boeing s	354,400	61¼	—2⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	51.53	49.80
Advanced	431	868
Volume Up (millions)	11.84	28.80
Declined	1,140	661
Volume Down (millions)	35.41	11.28
Unchanged	351	388
Total Issues	1,922	1,927
New highs	53	48
New lows	167	136

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	886.52	891.13	863.99	868.52	—18.34
20 Trn	291.49	295.04	286.42	289.15	—0.93
15 Util	110.99	112.35	109.44	110.93	+0.61
65 Stk	322.84	325.58	316.04	318.55	—3.55

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	117.90	114.44	115.28	—1.19
Industrials	134.13	130.13	131.08	—1.36
Utilities	49.30	48.11	48.54	—0.14
Finance	11.96	11.63	11.69	—0.25
Transp.	17.59	17.09	17.26	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.78	66.03	66.03	—0.58
Industrials	77.66	76.54	76.64	—0.44
Transp.	58.94	58.40	58.40	+0.03
Utilities	35.85	35.67	35.73	—0.32
Finance	61.37	61.72	60.72	—1.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 20	171,998	364,577	1,720
February 19	213,055	502,889	1,595
February 15	121,010	253,714	952
February 14	169,237	377,350	2,028
February 13	217,371	460,918	2,233

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ImperOilA s	301,100	45⅝	+1¾
DomePetr gs	241,500	69¾	— ⅛
RangerOil s	216,500	28	+ ⅞
Goldfield Cp	213,500	3⅝	
GulfCan g	190,300	150	+7¾
HouOilM	172,500	29¾	— ⅞
TotalPet g	168,500	28¼	+ ¾
IntrCtyGs g	152,900	19⅞	— ½
BowValley g	146,300	49⅝	+ ⅜
GtBas Pet	140,300	21½	— ¾

	Today AMEX Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.26	6.90
Advanced	230	367
Volume Up (millions)	3.23	4.31
Declined	409	230
Volume Down (millions)	3.29	1.96
Unchanged	204	233
Total Issues	843	830
New highs	N.A.	26
New lows	N.A.	14

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg
—	—	297.52	+2.57

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Feb. 21 14.00 hrs. D.	Business done last week low/high.
Feb. 28	880/886	872/896
March 27	880/888	870/897
April 24	880/889	870/897

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON NV.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM
Tel. 211188 Telex 12316

ADVERTISEMENT

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 28th, 1980**, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 4 of the CDR's Thorn Electrical Industries Limited, each repr. 50 shares**, will be payable with **Dfls. 20.32** tre final dividend for the year to March 31st, 1979, 9.10 p. per share. Tax credit £2.015 = Dfls. 8.73 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 14th, 1980.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	263.00	247.00	256.00	257.00
May	272.00	251.00	265.75	266.00
Aug	275.00	256.00	270.00	270.50
Oct	278.50	256.50	273.50	274.00
18,533 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,407	1,393	1,399	1,400
May	1,420	1,412	1,416	1,418
Jly	1,448	1,433	1,446	1,448
Sep	1,466	1,454	1,466	1,467
Dec	1,501	1,487	1,497	1,503
Mar	1,520	1,513	1,515	1,530
May	1,543	1,543	1,525	1,550
2,433 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Mar	1,501	1,489	1,494	1,498
May	1,539	1,531	1,537	1,538
Jly	1,564	1,552	1,560	1,561
Sep	1,587	1,576	1,585	1,586
Nov	1,595	1,582	1,593	1,595
Jan	1,585	1,585	1,575	1,600
Mar	N.T	N.T.	1,560	1,595
4,008 lots of 5 tons.				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 21, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,236.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

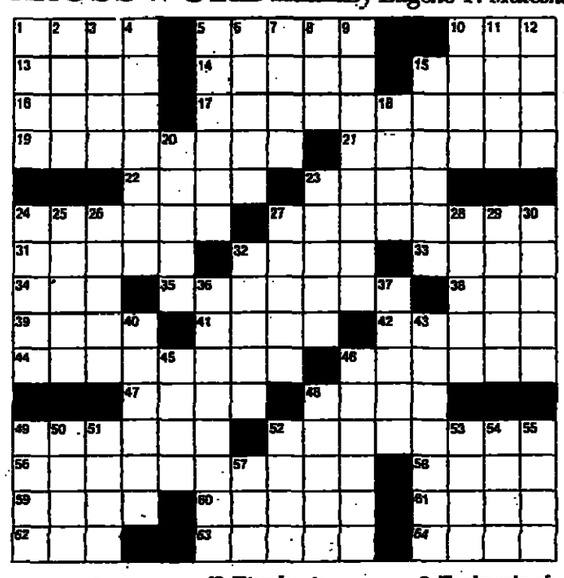
(Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¾	3¾	ChorrMd		9	21	29½	28½	28½	
17⅛	10¾	ChirRv 1.60	9.1	12	10	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	-⅜
18¾	7	ChiefDv g s			498	36¾	35½	35½	-¼
9⅛	5⅛	ChildWld		6	6	9½	9¼	9¼	-⅛
6	3	ChilinCp .30	4.6	7	2	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
12	7	CircleK s.68	5.8	7	145	12⅝	d11¾	11¾	-½
8⅛	5	Citation .56	5.6	7	29	10¼	10	10	
11	7	CityGas 1	5.4	7	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	-¼
7⅝	3⅛	Clabir .18b	3.0	10	22	6⅜	6	6	-⅜
8⅝	5	Clarmi .58e	4.1		6	14	14	14	
7¾	5	Clarostat		7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	-⅛
13⅝	5	Clausnr s1.08	4	11	4	26¾	26½	26½	-⅛
7¾	5	Clopay .16	2.0	12	11	8	8	8	
9⅛	5	CohenHol		11	109	8	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
3⅛	1⅞	Cohu .16e	2.2	11	47	7½	6⅞	7	+¼
13⅞	5	Colemn 1	6.0	7	42	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅜
4⅝	2	ColCml		el	161	6¼	6	6⅛	+¼
10	5	Colwell .60	2.5	27	296	24½	24	24⅜	-½
29	7	Cominc g4.40			326	66½	64¼	65¼	+1¼
17⅞	5	ComAll .50	2.4	7	22	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
14⅝	5	ComAlt .60b	1.6	6	163	u39	37½	38½	+1½
24	7	ComdInl s		13	88	58⅛	56¼	56¼	-1¼
1⅝	5	ComdrCp			16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	2	Compo .20	3.0	7	124	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅜
3⅞	1	CompuD		7	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
5	2	CompInv		6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24⅛	7	Conchm .80	5.0		1	16	16	16	
8⅝	4	Condec .33i	1.8	10	95	18⅝	17⅞	18	-⅛
6	1	ConnilvC			14	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
7¼	3	ConnHm 1.53i	14.	4	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	-⅜
22⅝	5	Conrock 1a	3.1	6	24	32½	32⅛	32¼	-¼
8¼	5	ConsOG		64	214	28	27	27½	+¾
8⅝	5	ConsRet .80	4.8	11	22	16⅞	16½	16½	+⅛
3⅝	1	ContMtl		11	18	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
5¼	3	Cookin .20e	2.9	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
2⅝	1	CoopJr			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
19⅝	5	CoreLab .28	.7	33	77	41	39⅞	39⅞	
14¼	5	Cornitus .80	4.6	7	44	17⅞	17¼	17½	
1⅝	1	Courtld .17e	9.1	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-1-16
1⅞	1	CrestFo		7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	5	CrestO 9.16a	8.3	6	337	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	-⅜
24	7	Cromat 1.80	5.6	4	3	32	32	32	
23	7	CrossAT 1.40	4.2	9	31	33½	33½	33½	+½
30⅝	5	CwCP s.80p	2.0	3	381	40¼	40¼	40¼	-1½
34⅝	5	CwCP 9.50i	2.2		60	37½	35¾	36⅞	-½
49	7	CwCP pf1.92	4.9		5	48¼	d48	48¼	-⅜
3½	1	CrownC .20	5.2	7	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	2	CrownIn s.28	3.6	4	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	-⅛
12⅝	5	CrutcR .36	1.7	40	179	22⅛	21	21	-½
25⅝	5	CrystIlo s	.30	234	32¼	30⅝	31½	+1	
13⅝	5	CubicCp .60	2.6	8	27	23⅝	23	23	-⅝
4⅝	1	Cyprus			25	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
12⅝	5	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		3	13½	13½	13½	
		— D—D—D —							
3⅝	1	DCL		7	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1	DWG .29t	8.6	4	176	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27⅝	7	Damson			546	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅝
5⅝	1	DataAc n.73t	6.1	9	176	12	11½	11⅞	
12⅝	5	Dataod .30	1.5	15	353	21½	19¾	19⅞	-1
11	5	DayMin .75e	2.1	10	175	35¼	34⅝	35½	+½
1⅞	1	DeRose			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1	Decorair .24	8.7	11	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
12⅝	5	DelLabs .48	3.4	11	4	14⅛	14	14	-⅜
8	5	DelniO .10	1.3	40	385	41⅝	38	38½	-2⅝
7½	1	DellwSF .60	e.2	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1	1	DesanJw		48	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
12⅞	5	DevCpA		3	20	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	-½
14½	5	DevonGp s		5	e2000	23⅞	23¼	23½	
3⅝	1	Diagcon		44	156	15½	14¾	14⅞	-⅛
1⅝	1	Diodes			61	2⅝	2	2⅛	+⅛
1½	1	DisFab		14	2	2	2	2	
4½	1	Dixico n .30	6.3	6	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
29	7	DomeP g s			2415	u73½	69¼	69¼	-⅛
19	7	Domtr g 2			119	24	24	24¼	
17½	7	DorcGs n.20	6.0	10	331	35⅝	33¾	34	-1½
5⅝	2	DphfyB n.30b	3.9	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6½	2	Downey s.32	4.5	4	73	7½	7	7⅛	
17¼	7	DrexUt 1.68	9.7		7	17½	17¼	17⅝	-⅜
8¼	1	DrivHarr		7	2	16¾	16½	16½	-½
7	1	DrFair .40	4.7	17	35	8½	8½	8½	
1-16	1	Dunlop .09e	6.0	9	8	1½	1-16	1½	+1-16
17⅝	5	DotvPd	1.2	4	62	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅜
3	1	DurTst .40a	3.0	13	53	13⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
3⅝	1	Dynalin		104	1385	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	-⅜
14½	2	Dyneer s.56	4.0	6	9	14½	d14⅛	14½	-⅜
		— E—E—E —							
3⅝	1	EAC .36	7.4	16	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
10	5	EECO .28	1.8	12	32	16⅜	16	16	+¼
15⅞	6	EarthRes 1.50	3.9	11	124	38⅞	38½	38½	-⅛
2⅝	1	EazorE .24	6.4	29	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1⅞	1	Edmas			14	1⅝	1½	1½	
12¼	5	EDO s .40	1.9	12	40	21½	20⅝	20⅝	-⅝
6⅛	2	Ehren			149	10¼	8⅞	9⅞	-⅛
16½	1	Electrog 1	3.7	9	24	22⅝	26½	26½	+¼
25⅝	5	ElecAm 1.40	4.1	6	19	35⅞	34¼	34½	-⅝
7⅛	1	Elsinor n		16	252	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
6⅛	1	EngyRs .24	1.4	22	92	17½	17	17	-½
6⅞	1	Espey .20e	1.8	13	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
14¼	5	EsgRd .57e	4.1	5	112	14	d14	14	-⅛
3⅞	1	EtzLav .21e	3.6	4	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+⅛
12⅝	5	EvansAr .40b	3.1	8	4	13	12⅞	13	
2⅞	1	Exective		7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
		— F—F—F —							
8⅝	5	FPA .40	2.5	2	15	16½	15¾	16	+½
9⅞	5	Fabind s.40	3.1	4	74	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	-⅝
3	1	FairTex		5	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
11-16	1	FairNob			1	1½	1½	1½	-⅛
2⅝	1	FarmC		34	25	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
8⅝	5	FayDrg .24b	2.2	7	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
12½	5	FedMort		3	12	12½	12½	12½	
13¾	7	FedRt 1.40	7.0	23	27	20	19¾	19⅞	-⅛
5½	2	FedRes		32	e35	10¾	10	10	+⅛
25⅝	7	Felmnt .25	.4	29	35	67	65¼	66½	+1⅛
12⅝	5	FinGen .40b	2.1	8	7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
10½	5	FinGnA .40b	2.9		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-½
14⅝	5	FISLSn 1b	7.1	4	18	14⅞	d14⅛	14⅛	-¼
8¾	5	FischrP .53t	5.4	8	40	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	-⅜
17	7	FitchGE 2.60	13.	6	4	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+⅛
1⅝	1	Flopp		13	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+¼
3⅝	1	FlorEnt			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17⅝	7	FlghtSf s.16	.6	21	112	28¼	28⅛	28½	-½
7⅞	3	FloRck .24	2.0	5	28	12½	12⅛	12⅛	-⅜
12⅝	5	FlowGen		23	66	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	+½
10⅝	5	Flowers .48	4.2	7	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	-⅛
15⅞	5	FlukeJ s		16	124	26	25½	26	+⅝
4½	1	Foodrm		8	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	5	FooteM .20e	1.6	15	10	12¼	12	12½	+⅛
29¾	5	Foote pf2.00	5.4		1	41	41	41	+1
41	7	FordCan g			2220	45½	45½	45½	-½
10⅝	5	ForestC .10	.6	11	21	17⅝	17½	17½	-⅛
4⅞	1	FostLab		18	43	22	21⅜	21⅜	
6⅛	1	FronkRI .12e	.6	26	90	20¼	19½	20	-1⅛
8	1	Franks .36	4.0	6	8	9¼	9	9	-¼
8	5	Friedm .24b	3.1	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
3⅝	1	FriendFr			13	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
7¼	1	Frionas .40	5.2	4	24	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
5½	2	Frischs .30b	5.5	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
9	1	FrontA .20b	1.7	4	28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+½
3⅝	1	FrontA wi			11	5	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
		— G—G—G —							
1½	1	GIExpl		11	214	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
2¼	1	GIT			2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1	GRI		15	108	2⅞	d 2⅝	2⅝	-⅜
1⅛	1	GTI		11	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
3⅞	1	Galaxy		5	3	4	4	4	
7	1	Garan .80	8.9	5	14	9½	9	9	-½
15½	2	GatLiel .40b	1.3	15	87	31½	30½	30½	-⅜
18¼	1	GelmSc s		19	26	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+¼
3½	1	GnEmp .40	6.0	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	1	GenExp			10	1⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
2	1	GnHous		7	93	u 4⅝	4¼	4¼	+⅛
2⅝	1	Genisco		8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
3⅞	1	GenvDr .10r	2.2	7	4	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
21	1	Gerber s		23	93	33	32	32	-⅛
15⅝	1	GiantF s	1	5.8	5	21	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
8⅝	1	GntYel g.60		15	250	18⅛	17⅝	18	+⅜
5⅝	1	Glasrock .10	.3	45	220	30½	29⅝	30½	+⅜
25	1	GlatFltr 1.60	5.7	5	14	28½	28	28	-⅛
19½	1	Glnmr .88b	2.6	8	8	33⅝	33½	33½	-⅛
8	1	Glosser .44	4.8	6	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
2⅛	1	Gladstn			6	3	3	3	
12½	1	GldNugt .08i	.3	40	836	26½	25	25⅛	-⅝
7¼	1	GoldWH .a4	5.8	7	37	11½	11⅛	11½	-⅜
3⅝	1	Goldfield			2135	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	1	Gdrich wi			23	1	1	1	
19⅝	6	GormR 1.32	5.1	8	12	26½	25⅞	26	
9⅝	1	GouldT 1.28	9.2	9	11	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
6½	1	GrahMf .20	1.9	105	14	10⅛	10⅛	10½	-⅜
8⅛	1	GrandAu .34e	2.7	5	6	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅜
7⅝	1	GrndCh .50	5.8	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1	GranqrA		106	18	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1	GtAmInd		4	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
5⅝	1	GtBasinP			1403	22½	21	21½	-⅜
23	1	GtLkCh .32	.7	16	137	43½	42½	43¼	+⅞
1⅞	1	Greenmn		16	11	2½	2½	2½	
7	1	GREIT .40	3.8	19	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
9	1	GuardC .60b	4.6	9	11	13	13	13	-½
13¼	1	Guilird s.52	3.0	4	22	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	-⅛
33⅞	1	GlfCon g1.60			1903	u159½	146½	150	+7¾
7	1	Gulfsfrm		7	51	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
		— H—H—H —							
4⅛	1	Hamptn .65t		12	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	1	Hannfrd .88	6.8	5	5	13	13	13	
5⅝	1	HansGrt		78	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	-⅛
25	1	Harland 1.20	2.9	13	8	41½	41¼	41¼	
2¼	1	Harvey		8	28	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅜
4½	1	Hasbro		6	62	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	-½
3½	1	HawaiA			2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	-⅛
8⅛	1	HlthCls s		48	154	11⅞	11½	11⅝	-⅛
4½	1	HlthMk .30	4.1	4	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
7½	1	HeinWr .40a	4.6	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
3⅛	1	Helnick .10	1.2	12	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
1⅝	1	HelimMtg			92	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
6	1	HiGinc .12r	1.3	8	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
5⅝	1	Hiptrnic .20	1.0	23	47	21½	20⅝	20¾	-¼
6⅝	1	HollyCp		16	96	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-¼
	1	Hormel s		5	35	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
9⅛	1	Hornhar		24	35	33⅞	33½	33⅞	-⅛
9¼	1	HospMt .60	4.2	24	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅜
11⅝	1	HotelG 2.10e	8.9	9	21	23½	23¼	23½	+⅝
5⅝	1	HousRan .50b	6.6	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
2⅝	1	HouseVl		10	26	3⅜	3¼	3¼	-¼
15⅞	1	HouOM .80	2.7	19	1725	30⅝	29½	29¾	-⅜
18	1	HouOpt1.69	6.5		259	27½	25½	26⅛	-1½
11	1	HowelC .40a	.9	6	111	48	46⅝	46⅝	-⅝
2⅝	1	Howell .10e	2.4	71	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	-⅛
23¼	1	HowellPt n			169	26	24⅞	24½	-1⅜
25¼	1	HubellA 1.70	5.7	7	5	30	29¾	29¾	-¼
25½	1	HubellB 1.70	5.7	7	237	31	30	30	-½
11½	1	HuckAff .36	1.3	9	2	27½	27¼	27¼	-⅛
47	1	HudBO s2.30			431	u131	122½	123	+½
4⅛	1	HuntH .20	2.9	7	25	7	6¾	6⅞	-⅛
35⅞	1	HuskvO g 1			158	u75⅛	69	74	+5
		— I—I—I —							
3½	1	ICH .20	2.5	5	8	7⅞	5	5	+¼
7⅝	1	ICM 1e	6.1	13	32	16⅞	16½	16½	-¼
3⅝	1	IFS Ind .18	3.4	4	49	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
10⅝	1	IMC .28	2.0	5	10	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
8	1	IRT Pr .90	8.0	17	34	11⅜	11	11¼	+⅛
	1	ITI			4	15-16		⅞	15-16+1-16
4⅛	1	ImpInd s.05i	.6	5	64	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	+½
21⅝	1	ImpOil g1.40			3011	u47⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅝
34	1	InPL pf 4	12.		220	34	34	34	
7⅝	1	InflntSv			45	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
17⅝	1	Instron .40	1.3	7	14	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅝
2⅝	1	InstrSys		14	660	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	1	InsSy pf.25t	2.2		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅜
6⅝	1	IntegRes		11	139	16½	15⅝	16	-½
7⅝	1	IntCrVGS 9.32			1529	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-½
10⅝	1	Intrmk s.16b	.9	7	20	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
2⅛	1	IntBnknt		8	325	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5½	1	IntCirts n		11	63	12⅛	11¾	11¾	-⅜
11-16	1	IntFdSvc			36	7⅞	13-16	⅞	+⅛
5	1	IntProt .30	5.2	4	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
5½	1	IntSeaw		8	10	5½	5½	5½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
1⅝	⅞	IntStrtch			20	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+⅛
4¼	1⅞	InvestFlo				12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞+⅛
30⅞	19½	Ionics			12	36	28⅛	28½	28½
29⅝	11½	IrocBrd .36	2.3	9	82	16¼	15¾	15⅞	-⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Irvmtn .10	2.4		3	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4¾	JaclvnJ .40b	8.0	6	8	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
17⅞	10½	Jacobs .50	3.2	8	46	16¾	15¾	15¾	-⅜
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50i	28.	5	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
6⅝	2	Jelerc .10e	1.6	16	11	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
4⅞	1¾	Jetronic		6	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
6⅛	3½	JohnPd .36	7.0		5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18⅛	3¾	JuniperP			102	19⅞	16¾	16¼	+⅛
		— K—K—K —							
9	4⅛	KTelin .30e	3.4	15	41	9	8¾	8¾	
2⅞	1⅝	Kalsin .75c			58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Kallstad n		19	79	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅛
46	36¼	KinGs pf4.50	12.		z10	37	37	37	
6⅝	3⅛	KopokT		18	2	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
24¾	11⅝	KayCp .75b	3.7	8	17	21	20⅝	20⅝	-½
28¼	10⅛	KenaCp		25	103	26⅛	25½	25⅝	+½
6¼	4	Ketchm .17i	3.8	14	20	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Key Co .30	5.3	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	8⅝	Key Pn n.03b	.2	79	100	20	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
1⅝	¾	Kidde wi			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
4⅛	2¾	KinArk		10	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	15¾	KingRod .40	1.3	9	94	32⅝	30¾	31	-1
58¼	20⅛	KirbrEx		14	35	u58¼	58	58¼	+¼
3	2	KleerVu		24	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts			10	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
29⅛	14¾	Knape n		18	15	27¾	27⅞	27¾	+¼
5⅞	3½	KuhnStr			4	5	5	5	
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23f	5.9	7	22	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.1	18	32	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
7¾	4¾	LaMour .20	3.2	9	7	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
4¼	2¼	LaPnl		14	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	2½	LakeSh g			224	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
14¾	4½	Landmk		133	740	u16⅞	13¾	16	+2½
18⅝	10⅞	LazKap n.40	2.4	8	27	16¾	16½	16½	-⅛
6½	3	LeePh		30	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
19¼	12	LehighP		5	14	18½	18½	18½	
5⅝	2⅛	LeisureT		5	26	3⅛	3	3	
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56i	9.3	4	8	6⅛	5⅞	6	
12	8¾	Lightair .30	3.0	5	2	10	10	10	-⅛
11	6¼	LilliAnn .24	2.2	15	32	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
10½	5½	LincAm	11		22	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
3¼	1¾	LloydsE			96	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Lodge .10e	2.2	9	27	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
31	17½	Lonmn 1.20	4.8	10	28	26½	25	25	-1¼
42⅞	14¼	LoewT wt			306	39⅛	38¼	38½	-½
22⅞	11¼	Logicon		11	21	21½	21½	21½	-¼
32⅝	18½	LoGenS 1.05	3.4	9	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
17⅞	3⅞	LundvEl	10		29	8⅜	8½	8½	-⅜
11¼	6⅝	Lydall .70	9.0	6	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+⅛
6	2⅝	LynchCp			4	2⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4⅝	MPO			5	8	5	5	-⅛
7⅝	5	Macks .20	3.0	4	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5½	1⅛	Macrod		60	143	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+⅛
16¼	9¾	Magnod		11	7	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
16¼	12⅞	MonrCs.40b	3.0	9	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda	15	368	2	15-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	-7-16
21⅞	18⅜	Marm pf2.25	12.		11	19½	19¼	19¼	-

هكذا من الأصل

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "——, of Mount Vernon"
5 Glee club section
10 Swerve, as a ship
13 War god
14 Freedom, in Africa
15 Elusive, in a way
16 Headcheese
17 G.W.'s in-laws
19 Where everything comes up roses
21 Range in northeastern France
22 Toodle-oo
23 Part of TV
24 Underdogs' victories
27 Tory of '76
31 Show frugality
32 De Soto or Hudson
33 Clog or pump
34 Suffix for President
35 Liberators
38 Neighbor of Miss.
39 Start of a Shakespearean title
41 State where G.W. assumed command
42 Eton boy's mother
44 Hit song of 1954
46 Moist
47 Uncommon
48 Freshet
49 Hebrew song
52 "I cannot ——"
56 G.W.'s birthplace, in Va.
58 —— precedent
59 Final notice
60 Demean
61 Revolutionary statesman
62 Kennedy is one: Abbr.
63 City northwest of Arles
64 He wrote "Citizen Tom Paine"

DOWN

1 Mush
2 Sector
3 Cogwheel
4 Mount Vernon and Monticello
5 Record verifications
6 Whence the Dalai Lama fled
7 "Yankee Doodle," for one
8 Fort ——, Calif.
9 Early role of G.W.
10 Peteman
11 On the sheltered side
12 "Swiss Family Robinson" author
15 Lincolns' late kin
18 City in Kansas
20 1732, 1799, etc.
23 Young animals
24 Bathsheba's mate
25 He painted G.W.
26 Besmirch
27 Actress Rainer
28 "——war": F.D.R.
29 Shoe repairman
30 Pathetic
32 Molière's "L'——"
36 "—— Fabius"
37 Teeny or weeny
40 No. 1 Cherry ——, where G.W. lived in N.Y.
43 "—— America"
45 "Jolly Trio" painter
46 Politician imprisoned for criticism of George III
48 Della from Detroit
49 Poetry of a people
50 Ear part
51 City in China
52 Redskins or Bullets
53 "—— Smile Be Your Umbrella"
54 "—— well . . ." (G.W.'s last words)
55 Orient
57 Baseball stat

Solution to Previous Puzzle

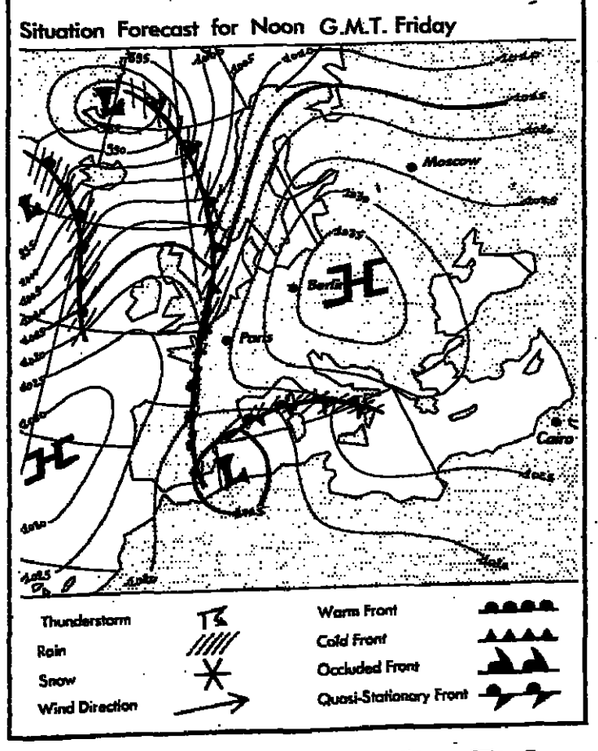
S	L	A	V		T	U	B	E	S		H	A	S	P
P	E	R	I		C	R	I	M	E		A	L	O	E
I	N	R	E		U	N	D	E	R	S	T	A	T	E
E	T	O	N				E	N	V	I	S	I	O	N
D	O	W	N	T	R	O	D	D	E	N				
		H	A	R	E	M			R	E	A	D	E	R
A	D	E		I	N	E	R	T		S	C	O	R	E
S	N	A	D		O	N	I	O	N		T	W	I	N
R	A	D	I	O		S	N	A	I	L		N	E	T
A	B	S	O	R	B			S	T	I	N	G		
			D	O	W	N	T	O	E	A	R	T	H	
E	I	O	D	E	O	R	O			T	A	R	A	
U	N	D	E	R	S	E	L	L	S		I	D	E	S
S	T	E	N		T	A	L	E	S		V	E	N	T
T	O	R	T		S	K	E	E	T		E	D	D	Y

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast	MADRID	11	52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	1	34	Cloudy	MILAN	7	45	Foggy
ATHENS	7	45	Overcast	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	55	Showers	MOSCOW	−1	30	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Foggy	MUNICH	5	41	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Foggy	NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Fair	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	−2	28	Foggy	OSLO	0	32	Foggy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Foggy	PARIS	11	52	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	39	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Foggy	ROME	11	52	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	SOFIA	5	41	Foggy
DUBLIN	8	46	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	−3	27	Foggy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain	TEHRAN	8	46	Fair
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Fair	TOKYO	3	37	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Showers
HELSINKI	−4	25	Foggy	VIENNA	5	41	Fair
HOUSTON	24	75	Cloudy	WARSAW	−2	28	Fair
ISTANBUL	3	37	Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Foggy
LISBON	9	48	Foggy				
LONDON	10	50	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



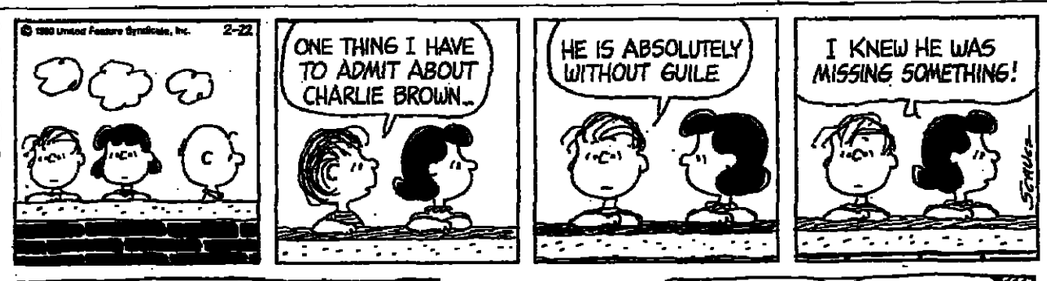
U.S. Anthony Dollar Still a Clinker

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI) — Lack of demand for the Susan B. Anthony dollar has prompted the Bureau of the Mint to order a temporary halt in its production.

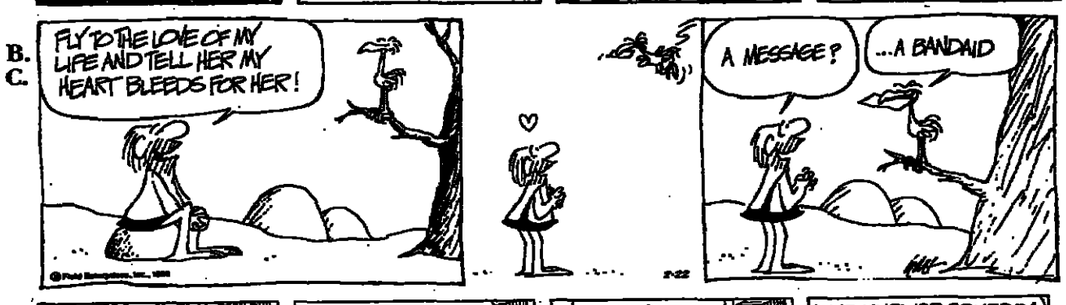
Despite a widespread lack of enthusiasm for the silvery dollar coin, Mint Director Stella Hackel has not given up trying to persuade the citizenry to use it. The Anthony dollar has been in circulation since July. About 270 million have been distributed and there is an inventory of 500 million others.

Mrs. Hackel said that the mint plans to halt production next month until the inventory is worked down.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

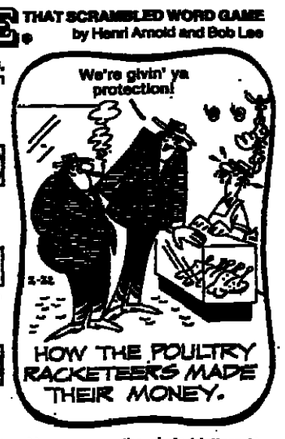
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAGME

FOTOA

ANGOLS

CRADOW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: BY "____" ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AUGUR PAYEE WALLOP EYEFUL
Answer: How to learn to become a good telephone operator—JUST PLUG AWAY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THEY CAN'T BE MORE'N TEN OR FIFTEEN MILES. MY DAD SAYS THAT'S AS FAR AS YOU CAN SEE ON A CLEAR DAY."

BOOKS

THE OLD JEST

By Jennifer Johnston. Doubleday. 203 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

A HOUSE, a handful of people and a beach: This is all Jennifer Johnston needs for a rather good novel. She turns the house in "The Old Jest" into a way of life, and the beach into the edge of the world.

Everything that happens is perceived through the house, as if it were a musical instrument on which each scene is played. Or the house is a system, a structure, a history, and the beach, a tide, a weather in things.

To put an adolescent girl in such a house on such a beach a half-hour from Dublin in 1920, in the middle of the Troubles as they were so poetically called, is to invite all sorts of excesses — yet Johnston has succumbed to none of them.

After reading "The Old Jest," we feel grateful for all the things left out, all the unnecessary details that would have interfered, would have destroyed the exactness, the economy of the book. We feel surprised never to have been imposed upon, or urged against our will.

In an adolescent time like ours, we may have forgotten how interesting adolescence can be. In her conventional society, Nancy Dwyer's adolescence is charmingly unconventional. There is grace in the rules and grace in her breaking them.

"I have my own agitations," Nancy says. She asks Harry, an older friend on whom she has a crush: "Did you enjoy being in the war?" Without any experience of her own to go by, she asks him whether he feels "purified" after making love.

Nancy has never known her father, who fled to India after her mother died in giving birth. He is supposed to have died in India, but Nancy is unwilling to concede that he is dead, for while there is so much evidence for fathers, there is very little for death. She says that she knows her mother is dead because she sleeps in her mother's bed and uses her mother's hairbrush.

Her father's alleged death has left nothing behind. Her Aunt Mary recalls him as a traveling sort of man. The cook remembers him as a gentleman. Nancy's senile grandfather says that his teeth were stained by tobacco. There is not enough detail here for Nancy to be able to construct her father's death, so she continues to look for him.

When she finds a man about her father's age in the little hut on the beach that she thought of as her own, Nancy decides to regard him as a provisional father. She is disturbed by his air of emergency, and with characteristic candor asks him: "Are you dying?"

The man in the hut is very different from Harry. Harry "is not amazing in any way." He has "a flat beauty," while the man in the hut has a splendidly "used" face. Harry says, "Thanks a million," and the man says, "There is no space in my life for such an emotion as loneliness."

The man in the hut reveals to Nancy that he is a combatant in the Irish war of independence. She says, "I wish you didn't have to kill people," and he says, "Somebody has to." It is a measure of the awesome nature of fathers that Nancy accepts the necessity.

"The Old Jest" is rich in fine small things. When Harry sees Nancy walking in Dublin with a working-class boy and asks where they were going, she turns into a reckless, inspired liar. His mother was ill, languishing in bed with nothing to read in a tower overlooking the sea and so her son went to town to get her a copy of "Hamlet."

The boy says to Nancy, "I'd like to meet you again," and Nancy says, "When?" "When we know a little more," he answers.

It's difficult to describe the appeal of "The Old Jest." It is the appeal of a kind of certainty that makes uncertainty significant. It's a book for people who believe in houses, in continuity, in weather.

Johnston is the kind of writer who conjures with things: a garden, a beach, a railroad track, a gull on the roof of a hut. She conjures with people too. There isn't a single neurotic character in her book, yet they are all originals.

O MY AMERICA!

By Johanna Kaplan. Harper & Row. 286 pp. $10.95.

EZ SLAVIN, iconoclast, man of letters, intellectual entrepreneur and gadfly, cultural hero, political activist and lover, says: "I have had a lifelong affair with the idea of America."

Like so many American cultural heros, Slavin is more interested in the idea of American than the fact of it. He thrives on negation and makes a literature of heckling. He quotes with approval a 19th-century writer who said, "We have this characteristic of genius: We are dissatisfied with all that we have done."

The difficulty in Johanna Kaplan's "O My America!" lies in the fact that Ez Slavin is not dissatisfied with himself, and it is not easy to like him. He is something of a mountebank, and much of the novel's tension lies in the reader's attempt to settle his or her mind and feelings about Slavin. Perhaps this is a mistake. Perhaps Americans are condemned, at least in Kaplan's view, to a love-hate relationship with themselves. Ez Slavin may be a metaphor for their notorious ambivalence. He may be an unresolved chord in their national anthem.

Slavin is a showman, and it often seems that his showmanship is the first consideration of his politics. When he says, "This is a country, a whole culture, that is cruel. And without compassion," he is clearly rousing our intellectual rabble. Though Kaplan sometimes seems to sentimentalize him, she exposes Slavin's selfishness too. She shows that, though he has fathered six children, they do not interest him, because they are facts, not ideas.

His first child, Jonathan, he gave away to friends to raise as their own. His second child, Merry, says: "He has taught me nothing but austerity." His third child, Nicholas, is a self-exiled musicologist in India.

Francesca, the older of his two illegitimate children, is a prey to every cultural fad, a nymphomaniac of ideas. Samson, Slavin's youngest child, born when he is 60, is simply an inconvenience. As one of Slavin's wives says: "Every American generation always orphans itself." This is Slavin's version of cultural heroics.

"All human relationships," Slavin says, "must be tried in the crucible of rationality." Not everyone will agree with this image of fatherly love. As Francesca says about her lover, who is chosen for her resemblance to her father, "like nothing is important unless it happens to thousand people and it's this — this official disaster."

Kaplan has a fine ear for speech for individual styles of rhetoric, and "O My America!" is a brilliant and affectionate parody of several American prototypes. Francesca is both funny and pathetic in her fraudulent evolutions. A young man who interviews Slavin on television is so awed by his own sincerity that he can hardly speak. When Merry attempts to end her long estrangement from her brother, his foster mother interprets this as a destructive hysterical gesture and says: "We will *not* be manipulated into any kind of collusion with pathology."

Sometimes, though, Kaplan lets her ear take over the story and we get, for example, an interminable harangue in several languages by an old friend of one of Slavin's wives. The passage is pure virtuosity, viewed through mother-of-pearl opera glasses, and not much else. Francesca, too, is given an almost unlimited allowance of "likes" and "I means."

In Zabar's, Slavin quotes Socrates' boast in the marketplace: "How *many* things there are he does not want!" The pursuit of happiness, Slavin says, is America's national obsession — which would not be so bad if Americans did not insist on trying to spread it all over the world. He gets excited about a tree dying in New York City. He cries on television. But, in the end, it is always an affair, not a marriage, that he has with the idea of America.

It may not be important to like Slavin in order to enjoy "O My America!" It is some time now since American novelists discovered that affection, which is a kind of familiarity, breeds contempt. The ambitious reader may feel most exalted when he is overriding his feelings.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South landed a game after sundry vicissitudes. The bidding began quietly with three bids at the level of one. North then stretched slightly by jumping to three clubs. In view of the original pass, this was not forcing, and South might have chosen to pass rather than carry on to three no-trump.

Lacking X-ray vision, South played the heart eight from dummy when the deuce was led, and won the nine with the ace. The right play of the club suit was an immediate finesse of the jack, giving maximum chances against a bad break. But South cashed the king and finessed the jack. If the ten was a true card, this could not be the winning play, but South was allowing for the possibility that East had false-carded with 10-x. However, it would have been better to lead the nine when the ten fell.

In any event, the finesse revealed the club situation, and South led a spade to the king, choosing not to try for two tricks in the suit by finessing the ten. However, this opportunity returned when West won and East took the dubious diamond shift and reverted to spades. This time South finessed the ten successfully and led the diamond queen.

East took his ace, unwisely, and returned the suit. West was now up for an end play. South took the diamond winners and played the king and another heart, forcing West to lead from his club queen for the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠5
♡K1083
♢J984
♣AJ72

WEST (D)
♠A94
♡QJ52
♢106
♣Q843

EAST
♠J8763
♡96
♢AK752
♣10

SOUTH
♠KQ102
♡A74
♢Q3
♣K965

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣
Pass	1♢	Pass	1♠
Pass	3♣	Pass	3N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart two.

هكذا من الأصل

United Press International

...asiliev of the Soviet Olympic hockey team dives over his goaltender, Vladislav Tretiak, in ...t to stop a shot by Bradley Pirie of Canada (extreme left). The Soviet Union won, 6-4.

...eden, U.S., Finland Join ...ussia in Hockey Playoff

...PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 ...Aleksandr Golikov scored ...s in the third period last ...luding two 12 seconds ...he Soviet Union rallied to ...nada, 6-4, in hockey at the ...ympics.

...ctory raised the Soviet ...ord to 5-0, clinching first ...s division and a berth in ...playoff.

...in the day, Sweden beat ...vakia, 4-2, putting Swe- ...the United States, which ...Germany, 4-2, into the ...und. The Czechs are out ...ration for a medal for the ...pics since 1960.

...S. team will meet the fa- ...viet Union in the first ...he semifinal round tomor- ...Sweden will play Finland, ...beat the Netherlands, 10- ...ght to take second place in ...Division — in the second

Sunday, the U.S. team meets Finland and the Russians take on the Swedes. It is a *mini-round-robin* competition with the game already played against the team in the same division counting in the final standings.

Czechoslovakia and Canada, which finished third in the Red Division, meet in a consolation game for fifth place tomorrow.

If the Americans lose to the Russians but beat Finland, they are assured of no less than a bronze medal.

Way Back When

The Soviet team has not lost an Olympic hockey game since 1968 nor an Olympic hockey championship since 1960, but the Canadians looked last night as if they might pull off an upset.

With the Canadians holding a 3-2 lead early in the third period, Golikov grabbed a deflected slapshot and slipped the puck into the corner of the net past goalie Paul Pageau to tie the score.

Following the faceoff at center ice, Golikov crossed in front and drilled a 10-footer past Pageau to put the Russians ahead for the first time in the game.

But Canada, playing in its first Olympics since 1968, bounced back to tie the game when forward Dan D'Alvise stole a Soviet pass and shot the puck past Vladislav Tretiak, *the star Soviet goalie.*

The Russians, constantly booed by the crowd, then put the game away. *Boris Mikhailov scored what* proved to be the game-winner off a goalmouth scramble and Golikov then completed his hat trick at 16:51.

Rally by U.S. Team

In the U.S.-West German game, Rob McClanahan scored two goals to lift the United States to a 4-2 victory and a 4-0-1 final-first-round record, the same as Sweden's. But the Swedes, on the basis of a wider goal differential, won the division.

The West Germans, who knocked the Americans out of a 1976 bronze medal at Innsbruck with a 4-1 tournament-ending defeat, took advantage of shaky goaltending by Jim Craig to take a 2-0 lead after the first period. But the Americans then rallied as Craig stopped all further shots.

In the Sweden-Czechoslovakia game, Matt Naeslund scored a goal and added three assists and goalie Pelle Lindbergh stopped 41 shots for the winners. In the Finland-Netherlands game, Jukka Porvri and Jari Kurri each scored two goals to lead Finland into the championship round.

...mpic Hockey

TOURNAMENT STANDINGS

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Red Division						
	5	0	0	10	51	11
	3	2	0	6	28	12
	3	2	0	6	26	18
	2	3	0	4	15	23
	1	3	1	3	16	43
	0	4	1	1	7	36
Blue Division						
	4	0	1	9	26	7
	4	0	1	9	25	10
...ia	3	2	0	6	34	15
...ly	1	4	0	2	21	30
	1	3	1	3	13	29
	0	4	1	1	9	36

Wednesday's Results
...orway 3, Ita...
...choslovakia 2
...an 1
...a, Canada 4
...etherlands 3
4, West Germany 2
Friday's Games
...layoff, 1:30 p.m
...off, 5 p.m
...off, 8:30 p.m

...lympics Results

...Skating

...N'S 1,500-METER RACE
...n U.S., 1 minute 55.44 seconds
...ienshjemmet, Norway, 1:56.81
...rsen, Norway, 1:56.92
...leitel, East Germany, 1:57.14
...akov, Soviet Union, 1:57.36
...torholt, Norway, 1:57.95
...tolson, Sweden, 1:58.18
...obanov, Soviet Union, 1:59.28
...ni Salvinski, Soviet Union, Andreas
...ermany, 1:59.47.

Skiing

...OMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
...nzel, Liechtenstein, 2 minutes 41.66
...le, West Germany, 2:42.12
...llen, France, 2:42.41
...ccot, France, 2:42.42
...chofer, West Germany, 2:42.63
...e Moser-Proell, Austria, 2:43.19
...ovet, U.S., 2:44.71
...h, West Germany, 2:45.56
...ner, Canada, 2:45.75
...ndevol, Italy, 2:46.27

Country

...N'S 4x5-KILOMETER RACE
...many (Marlies Rostock, Carola
...ika Hesse and Barbara Petzold), 1
...s 11 10 seconds
...an 1 03 18.30
...04 13.50
...ada 1 04 31.39
...04 41.28
...05 16.33
...ies 1 06 55.1
...07 45.75

...mpic Medals

Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8	5	5	18
7	5	4	16
1	3	5	9
4	2	1	7
3	1	2	6
0	4	2	6
1	1	1	3
1	2	0	3
3	0	0	3
1	0	1	2
0	3	0	3
0	1	1	2
0	1	1	2
0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1

Eric Heiden Captures 4th Gold Medal; Wenzel Takes Women's Giant Slalom

Epple Skis To Silver

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstin today won the gold medal in the Olympic women's giant slalom ski race.

Wenzel, who won the silver medal in the downhill four days ago, finished ahead of Irene Epple of West Germany and 19-year-old Perrine Pelen of France, who skied one of the greatest races of her life to win the bronze.

It was Liechtenstein's first gold *medal in Olympic Alpine competition* although Wenzel also won a bronze in the slalom at Innsbruck in 1976 and her younger brother, Andreas, took the silver in the men's giant slalom two days ago.

Christin Cooper was the top American finisher, taking seventh place.

The women skied on a track hardened with chemicals to prevent it from deteriorating in the above-freezing temperatures.

Wenzel's aggregate winning time for yesterday's first heat and today's decisive second run was 2 minutes 41.66 seconds, 46 hundredths of a second better than Epple's combined time of 2:42.12 and 75 hundredths better than Pelen's 2:42.41.

The track today was 1,231 meters — 64 meters longer than in the first heat but with the same 50 gates. The vertical drop of 364 meters was also the same.

Error-Free Race

Wenzel had clocked the fastest time in the first heat but was second fastest in the second run behind Pelen, who moved up from the sixth position into the third spot with a second run of 1:26.96, three hundredths of a second quicker than Wenzel.

"I didn't make one mistake but I had many problems on the track, particularly at the top where it was very hard and the turns were as tight as in a special slalom," Wenzel said. "I wasn't counting for sure on a gold medal and would have been more than happy with any medal."

Epple, who at 23 is the same age as Wenzel, was in second place after the first heat and held on to that spot with a second run of 1:27.37.

Erika Hess, a 17-year-old Swiss racer, had been fourth yesterday, but tumbled during the deciding second heat.

Pelen's extraordinary performance in the second heat was just good enough to edge out her teammate, Fabienne Serrat; by one hundredth of a second.

Pelen almost fell halfway down the track but regained her composure *without missing a gate.* "It's the happiest day in my life," she said at the finish, wiping the tears *with her ski glove.*

"This is the fourth time in big races I have been behind her [Pelen] by *hundredths of a second,*" Serrat said, sobbing, "and I don't like it."

Pelen, from Grenoble, seemed *embarrassed by the situation.* "It's very difficult when there is such a small difference," she said. "It's especially bad because she's my teammate, and it happens often."

Christa Kinshofer of West Germany had been in third place after the first heat but the 19-year-old faded in the second run to take fifth overall.

"I made so many mistakes," she said. "Of course, I'm not exactly overjoyed at missing a medal but it's not as tragic as all that."

Cooper, who was clocked in 2:44.71, had predicted that she would move up from her ninth place finish yesterday.

"I knew I'd move up today," she said, "but only two places is not very much of an improvement.

"I knew I had to have a really *spectacular run today.* But sometimes too much aggression works against you if you're not riding a flat ski each time you come out of a curve.

"I didn't ski with the finesse and stability today that the top racers had. I didn't make any major mistakes. I just didn't attack the course the way I had to."

Associated Press

Hanni Wenzel is hoisted by Perrine Pelen (left) and Irene Epple after winning the gold medal in women's giant slalom ski race. *Epple won the silver medal; Pelen captured the bronze.*

U.S. Speed Skater Ties Winter Olympic Record

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 — Eric Heiden, surviving a slip in the second lap, won the men's 1,500-meter speed skating race today for his record-tying fourth gold medal of the Winter Games.

Heiden's time was 1 minute 55.44 seconds, an Olympic record and just slightly off the world record of 1:55.18 set by Jan-Egil Storholt of Norway in 1977. Kai Arne Stenshjemmet of Norway won the silver medal in 1:56.81. Terje Andersen of Norway captured the bronze in 1:56.92.

With the victory, Heiden became only the second athlete to win four gold medals in a single Winter Olympics. *Lidia Skoblikova of the* Soviet Union, also a speed skater, won four gold medals in 1964.

Mark Spitz, the U.S. swimmer, holds the Olympic gold medal record with the seven he won in the Summer Games in 1972.

Chance for Fifth

Heiden will skate for his fifth gold medal, in the 10,000 meters, on Saturday.

He started today in the fourth of 20 pairings and was opposed by Stenshjemmet. For the first third of the race, which was run in a misting rain, Heiden appeared as if he would leave the Norwegian far behind but he slipped coming out of a turn on a portion of the track that goes bad in warmer weather.

Heiden's hand nearly touched the ice but he righted himself. Cheered on by a chanting, flag-waving crowd, the 21-year-old Heiden finished well ahead of his opponent today.

Stenshjemmet also won the silver medal in the 5,000 behind Heiden.

Rut Suspected

"I think there's a rut in the ice," Heiden said of the near-fall. "I came pretty close to falling. It didn't sit in my mind too long.

"Right now I feel pretty good," he continued. "I was tired after the 5,000 and I didn't feel I skated my best in the 1,000. Today's race wasn't as hard as I expected it to be. *I'd like to skate after or be paired* with Tom Erik Oxholm."

Oxholm, a Norwegian, won the bronze medal in the 5,000 meters.

The competition today was delayed for about 40 minutes after 10 pairings so that the ice could be resurfaced.

Anxious Heiden fans — many of them girls and young women — waited eight heats to watch Gaetan Boucher of Canada, the only remaining athlete given a chance to overtake him.

They need not have worried. Boucher never competed seriously and finished 15th.

The speed skaters have accounted for the seven medals the U.S. team *has won so far,* with *four for* Heiden, two for Leah Poulos Mueller and one for Heiden's sister, Beth.

"*I'm glad I skated when I did,*" Heiden said. "I don't know exactly how bad it got after they resurfaced.

"*It doesn't matter whether I win* or lose. I just want to go out and skate my best. I want to stay just the way I am," said Heiden, who plans to become a doctor. "I don't want anyone to stick me up on a pedestal or anything like that. That would really burn me out. I'd just like to be Eric Heiden."

Breakfast of Champions

Heiden, when asked what he ate *for breakfast,* replied: "Three bowls of Kelloggs Corn Flakes and two pieces of raisin bread."

That prompted reporters to question whether he might be endorsing that cereal hereafter.

Heiden, who has an agent, did not answer the question directly, but replied: "I hope I can stay away *from that sort of stuff. I don't want* to sell myself like that."

Unlike his sister, who said she failed to handle the pressure on her to do well in the Olympics, Heiden said he felt little pressure.

"There was pressure from myself because I wanted to skate well," he said. "From the public and the press it wasn't too bad."

Olympic Schedule

Friday, Feb. 22
Biathlon
30-kilometer Relay, 9 a.m
Alpine Skiing
Slalom Men, 10 a.m
Ice Hockey
Consolation, Czechoslovakia-Canada, 1:30 p.m.
Playoff, U.S.-Soviet Union, 5 p.m.
Playoff, Finland-Sweden, 8:30 p.m.

'Only' One and 'Only' a Bronze

Beth Heiden Weeps at a Medal

By Dave Anderson

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (NYT) — For anyone else, winning an Olympic bronze medal would have been delicious moment. But for Beth Heiden, it was sweet and sour.

Sweet that she had finally won a medal. Sour that somehow she was still a failure, that just because she *is Eric Heiden's little sister, people* who don't know much about speed skating, had expected her to win *gold and silver medals.*

After all, her brother has won four gold medals and might win *five. But until she finished third in* her last race of the Winter Olympics, the women's 3,000 meters, she *had been seventh, seventh and fifth.* And even her bronze medal could not deter the tears of torment that *finally trickled down her tiny face* yesterday.

"What soured you," she was *asked gently,* "*on the Olympics?*"

"It got in the way of our family. That really made me mad."

Long Time Coming

Suddenly the tears came, the tears that had been in her face throughout the post-race inquisition in the Lake Placid High School auditorium. *Quickly,* the 5-foot 1-inch, 95-pound little sister pulled her blue ski cap over her eyes and fled under *the wing of Terry McDermott,* the one-time Olympic gold-medal speed skater. But those tears had been *building up for more than six* months.

"If I could've changed my last name last June," little Beth said Monday, "I would have."

Her torment began when her brother and she suddenly were pre-Olympics celebrities.

"Well, after Eric and I came home last spring from the world championships," she had confessed, "there was a lot of press calling us. It got to be a real bother. I started *thinking, is the sport worth it.* The press wanted us to do this, do that. Some charitable groups wanted us *to do things too and that's all right.* But if you did all those things, you'd never have time to skate or train."

Some people thrive on publicity. Others consider it an intrusion on the privacy. And until the Olympics approached, the Heidens had been a private family.

The father, Jack, an orthopedic surgeon, and the mother, Nancy, preferred to maintain that privacy of their two children who were world champion speed skaters.

But in speed skating, a world championship is based on overall performance in several races rather than individual races. Eric is good enough to win all the individual races, but Beth's title was earned on versatility.

"Before the Olympics began," a confidante of Beth said, "she told me that she was hoping to win one medal — a bronze in the 3,000 meters."

That's exactly what she did win. But after the race yesterday, the gold medalist, Bjoers Eva Jensen of Norway, mentioned that little Beth no longer had the "fighting spirit" that marked her performance last year. And when little Beth was asked about that later, she nodded.

"I agree with her," little Beth said. "I don't have the same fighting spirit. I like to skate for myself and this year I feel like I have to skate for the press — the hell with you guys."

Sure, *the press and the television* people have put some pressure on her. But so, perhaps even more so, *had her brother's excellence.* If Beth had another last name and lived down the street from Eric Heiden in Madison, Wis., she would not have been caught up in the Heiden syndrome. Surely she would not have been on the cover on a recent issue of Time magazine with him. The psychology of that cover seems to have seeped into her psyche. When she was asked if people had expected too much of her, she said:

"I think some people saw Eric *and me on the cover of Time* and thought we were going to win all the medals. But we're not competing at *the same level.*"

Other Talents

The coaches and the other members of the U.S. speed skating team knew that, especially her brother. During yesterday's race Eric Heiden sat on the snow near the skaters' entrance to the 400-meter oval and quietly watched his sister compete. And later he talked about why she did not win the gold medal or a silver medal, only yesterday's bronze medal.

"Beth has been using her talent for other things, like bike racing," he said. "The talent I have has been going just to skating. And she works as hard as I do physically, but technically she should work more. If she improves her technique, she could do better."

Another problem for Beth in the Winter Olympics has been a damaged ankle that limited her training. She described it as an ailing Achilles tendon that was "nothing major" but it prevented her from jogging — which is one way a speed skater develops stamina. Not that Beth wants to retire. Before returning to the Unviersity of Wisconsin to complete her civil engineering degree, *she hopes to compete in some* European speed skating competition during the next few weeks.

"*I'd like to go over to Europe and* skate some more," she said. "if I can find a sponsor."

Perhaps *her brother, Eric,* with all those endorsements and commercials awaiting him, should sponsor her. Or perhaps an Olympic idealist should underwrite her expenses. When she was asked if she thought she might have overextended herself by competing in all four women's races, she smiled.

"You probably heard that slogan about participation is more important," Beth Heiden said. "Well, I believe in it."

Lake Placid Finds Games No Way to Get Rich Quick

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (NYT) — Lake Placid staged the Olympic Winter Games for fun and *profit, but many residents say that* so far they have not had much fun or made much profit.

With the Games *in the middle of* their second and final week, Matthew Clark, the town clerk, acknowledged:

"Many people are counting down the days until the Games end in the *same way they counted down the* days before they opened. Not everybody is doing that, of course, but a *lot are.*"

The Olympic transportation plan bans all but a limited number of *cars from the streets in and around* Lake Placid, and most residents, like most spectators, must depend *on the shuttle* bus system that has been confused and delayed.

As for the business people in town, Edward Wybrick, the *president* of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, said that Olympic business "varies from moderate to very *good — but it isn't meeting any*body's great expectations."

Even Lake Placid's restaurants, which had been expected to do an especially profitable business when the big crowds came to town, are not so busy as the owners *had hoped.* The big crowds may come to town, but they are not staying.

One of the restaurants on Main Street, the Woodshed, prepared for the Olympic crowds by demanding a $5-a-person reservation for a $30-a-person meal. Now it is charging $25 a person, and no one is mentioning a deposit. The Holiday Harbor restaurant, on the far side of the village's Mirror Lake, had been of*fering an Olympic buffet lunch for* $15 a person, but now that lunch is only $6.95.

More Sports On Page 15

East Germany Is Upset Victor in Relay

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — *East Germany,* getting increasingly stronger performances from each of its four skiers, led *from the start* today to shock the favored Soviet Union and win the women's 4 X 5-kilometer cross-country relay at the Winter Olympics.

The victory was East Germany's second in the women's cross-country racing. Barbara Petzold, who ran the anchor leg for the East Germans, won the 10-kilometer race earlier.

The Russians, heavily favored because of their depth, were second — more than a minute behind the East Germans. Norway finished a surprising third.

"We expected to win a medal but we did not expect the gold," Petzold *said.* "*I'm especially happy for the* other members of our team because they had not had medals and I already had won.

"The conditions were not a problem. We had fast skis and the wax*ing was perfect.*"

The United States could do no better than seventh, its best showing in an Olympic relay. However, there were only eight teams in the race and the U.S. team could have *finished last and still beat its ninth-*place finish in 1976.

Marlies Rostock gave East Germany a two-second lead over the Russians after five kilometers. The East Germans then boosted the lead to 26 seconds at the halfway point after a fine second leg from Carola Anding.

Veronika Hesse ran a strong third leg of 15 minutes 18 seconds to increase the East German lead to 57 seconds entering the final leg. East Germany crossed the finish line in 1 hour 2 minutes 11 seconds. Russia was clocked in 1:03.18.

Petzold ran the final leg in 15:14 and crossed the finish line where she was embraced by her teammates and coaches.

The Russians, who had won three of the last four Olympic women's relays, won their second women's cross-country medal in the Games. Raisa Smetanina, gold medalist in the 5-kilometer race, skied the anchor leg for the Russians but also lost ground to the East Germans.

The Soviet silver was the eighth *Olympic medal for Galina Kulakova,* putting her just one behind the record of nine, set by Sixten Jernberg of Sweden in three Olympic Games.

In addition to the East German victory, *another surprise was the* third-place finish by Norway. The Finns appeared to be a strong *medal contender, having won two* silvers and a bronze in the two previous races. But they got off to a *slow start and stayed in sixth place* throughout the race.

Norway was third at every checkpoint in winning its first women's cross-country medal at the Games. The Norwegians had won a bronze medal in the men's 15-kilometer race.

Alison Owen-Spencer, considered the best U.S. cross-country skier, ran the opening leg for the Americans and finished 1:13 behind Rostock. The U.S. skiers had better times in the next three legs but could not make up ground and finished 4:43 behind the East Germans.

Police Good Sports On Mueller's Prank

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI) — Amused village police have dropped charges against Peter Mueller, the American speed skater who was arrested for attempting to steal an Olympic flag from atop a flagpole at the speed skating oval.

"It's a time-honored tradition for athletes to go around and steal the flags without being caught," said Police Chief Horace Pratt. "I understand a Canadian athlete once stole the personal flag of Adolf Hitler."

Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega.
The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now – after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal – now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid.
Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infallibly.
Accuracy, reliability, confidence – they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.

Ω
OMEGA

The Bradbury Chronicles

'I Think I'm the Luckiest Writer I've Ever Known'

By Cynthia Gorney

LOS ANGELES (WP) — A great red stuffed Bullwinkle, legs crossed coyly in an armchair, sits sentinel in the front room, which is dark. Right down the street, blindingly rich and pretty people are striding in and out of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, but in here it feels sort of Sam Spade seedy wood-paneled cool.

On the floor and shelves are precarious piles of Argosy, Redbook, Stanford French Review, *The History of Don Quixote*, Mickey Mouse Puppetforms 31, Worlds Beyond, Playboy, a King Kong Play Set, stuffed green dinosaurs, (moving inside to the inner room) Snoopy atop a doghouse, Sylvester the Cat atop an ice cream cone, a Buck Rogers disintegrator, a blue plastic ping-pong-ball gun, assorted robots, a plastic rocket ship, a stuffed rabbit and a telephone disguised as Mickey Mouse.

On weekday mornings, if we are to believe his own ebullient self-description, Ray Bradbury enters this office so beset by ideas that he can barely make his way to the typewriter before his fingers begin to move. He comes in tennis shorts, a sweatshirt, whatever fell onto his body when he got out of bed; he sits before the big electric keyboard; he taps out phrases, clauses, word associations. "This attic where the meadow greens." He tapped out those words a while ago when he was fishing for a title for his new book of poetry. "What the hell," Bradbury says he said to himself, "do they mean?" He thought maybe it was more poetry, so he made a poem around them. It took him 10 minutes.

"Beautiful!" he says. "It was a beautiful poem! And I didn't change a word in it! Called my publisher and editor and read it to him, and he said 'My God, when did you do that?' I said, 'I just finished it.' He said, 'That's the poem, that's the title poem!' So that's the way I work. Ideas suddenly *ask* to be born."

Phobias

He does not drive a car. He has never flown in an airplane. He believes automobiles to be monstrous inventions, clogging and fouling streets, and he does not fly because he is afraid of falling out of the sky. He is also afraid of the dark. He used to be afraid of girls, but he thinks he has gotten over that. When he lectures away from home he takes trains or boats; in Los Angeles, where he is believed to be the only physically sound human being over the age of 16 who does not know how to drive, he rides his bicycle, or walks, or accepts lifts or summons taxis.

Having made a private literary trademark of the shadowy month of October, and having breathed life for more than a million readers into the gentle Illinois setting of his novel "Dandelion Wine," Ray Bradbury lives in a big strange city where there is no small-town circus and there are no autumn leaves.

"I can make it," Bradbury says. "Wherever I am."

For the lucky ones Ray Bradbury comes by surprise, stuck in the midst of some ninth-grade literature text just at that awful time around age 14 when the world contracts one day and expands the next or seems sometimes to be doing both at once.

"I fell in love with Tarzan, and Buck Rogers, and Jules Verne when I was a child, and out of that madness I became a writer."

Revolutionary

He thinks Walt Disney was the most revolutionary world leader of the last 30 years: "Because of him, the small towns of America are going to get rebuilt. The large cities will be changed. They'll either be torn down, or they'll be done over so they work . . . He built two cities which are models for the way we can do these things . . . The mayors of some of the most important cities in the world are coming to the Disney people now for advice on how to rebuild the center of the town, how to make it work, how to make it function, how to humanize it."

He loves opera, badminton, long lunches, world's fairs, the lion's head umbrella he bought a while ago, museums, his wife and children, trick-or-treating, giving lectures and Buck Rogers (still). He thought writing a glorious occupation when he sold his first short story in 1941, and by now — two dozen books and assorted accolades later — Bradbury still thinks so.

Stephen Kelley, The Washington Post

Writer Bradbury in the clutter of his office.

"I'm just one of those maniacs that can't stop writing," he says. "It's just every day is an explosion. I explode in the morning and clean up at noon, eh? Someone will say something. Chuck Jones, the animator he's a good friend of mine, he's always calling me. He reads dictionaries, and encyclopedias. And he calls up and says, 'Hey, Ray, guess what?' And I said, 'Oh, God, you've been reading from the encyclopedia again.' He says, 'Yeah, but did you know —' I said, 'No, but tell me.' He says, 'Did you know that when they were building the Trans-Egyptian Railroad across northern Egypt, when they ran out of fuel, when the locomotive came to a halt, they'd jump out, run into the nearest catacomb, steal mummies out of the tomb, bring 'em back, shove 'em into the firebox, and use 'em as fuel? They'd burn mummies across Egypt late at night!'

"I said, 'Good God, that's beautiful!' And I slammed down the phone, ran over to the typewriter, and wrote a poem called 'The Nefertiti-Tut Express.' "

He was born 60 years ago in Waukegan, Ill., and he lived, he says, in the ice-cream-and-Fourth-of-July Midwest he has written about so often. "My grandmother had a boarding house next door, and there was a crazy teen-age girl who could afford to buy magazines," Bradbury says. "We were too poor. Magazines cost 25 cents. Who had 25 cents in 1919? I didn't. I had a nickel a week, for candy, eh? And a dime for a movie."

Discovery

But they did have the newspaper, and it thumped on the porch every afternoon. Bradbury read it on the living room floor. "I fell in love with Buck Rogers," he says. "Those beautiful, beautiful strips changed my life forever. I just fell in love with the future so madly. All those fabulous devices!"

Bradbury grabs a big Buck Rogers anthology off his desk and opens up the book. "Here's the very first panel I saw, when I was 9," he says. "See, you got a girl flying through the air with a jumping belt, right? And she floated down! And she's not killed!" He is smiling hugely and his voice is almost tremulous with wonder. "And here's Buck Rogers waking up, 500 years in the future, and she puts the jumping belt on him, the third day, and they're leaping through the sky!"

After the paper came the science magazines and Flash Gordon, H.G. Wells. "Boy," Bradbury says. "I was off into the future, I never came back. They haven't seen me since."

In 800 Anthologies

His family moved to Los Angeles when he was 14, and Bradbury — living with his parents and selling newspapers on the street corner for his $10-a-week survival money — sold his first short story seven years later. Since that first year, during which he wrote about one story a week and sold a grand total of three, Bradbury has written plays, essays, science articles, poems, unfinished operas, movie scripts (he wrote the screenplay for the John Huston-directed "Moby Dick"), lectures, the entire grand concept for the U.S. pavilion at the New York World's Fair, and so much fiction that by now he has reportedly been installed in about 800 different literary anthologies. "The Martian Chronicles," Bradbury's ethereal novel-length collection of short stories about the colonization of Mars, has just been televised as a three-part series.

It is the fiction that is best known, of course — a breathless Bantam Book covers proclaims Bradbury the World's Greatest Living Writer of Science Fiction.

More regimented science fiction writers, following the dictum that sci-fi ought to begin with hard scientific fact and explore outward from there, have been known to chafe at Bradbury's particular imaginative style. The Science Fiction Encyclopedia, in mildly condescending summation, calls him "a whimsical fantasist in an older tradition."

Bradbury looks taken aback when asked about this. "Well, if people want to say that, I can't prevent them," he says quietly, sounding a little hurt. "They're wrong, of course, because I do all kinds of things . . .

"I don't feel compelled to stick to anything. Whatever I'm in love with is it. I love essays one month, or one week, and then I write six more poems, and then I do a play and then I do a screenplay. Anything that attracts my attention."

He is currently working on a murder mystery, a sequel to "Dandelion Wine," an opera called "Leviathan 99" ("Moby Dick in outer space," he says), and a project for the Disney people that will sit next to Disney World in Florida and will look, by Bradbury's description, something like this: "A theater of history, a journey in time down through all the levels of all the architecture of all the civilizations in history back to the beginning of — of mankind's history, and then exploding forward to the Renaissance, to the present time, and then up into the future, so that you bombard whoever goes through the building — rides through it — bombard him with ideas of philosophies, theologies, sciences so that some of the excitement of being alive in the world is transmitted to children, so that we come out wanting to live forever."

Ray Bradbury, smack in the midst of his rocket ships and space guns, can make this sound entirely plausible. He is smiling as he says it, but his eyes are wide, and his voice is excited.

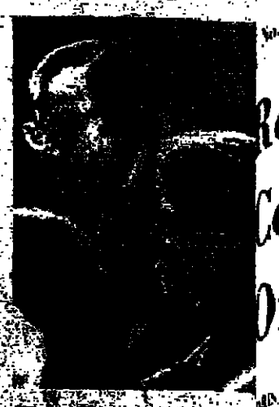
"I'm very proud of myself," he says. "Because I set out to do a thing, and I did it — to become the best writer in the history of the world. And I did it, by God!

"I think I'm the luckiest writer I've ever known! You dream things when you're 15 or 16 — and you do them! I've always wanted to be a screenwriter — and I've done it. I've always wanted to be a novelist and short story writer — and now my novels and short stories are in every school in the country! It's just terrific.

"And I always wanted to be loved," Ray Bradbury says. "And I am. And that's good."

PEOPLE: Henry and Cristina Ford Reach Divorce Accord

Auto millionaire Henry Ford 2d, 62, and his second wife, Cristina, have settled their divorce suit and dissolved their 15-year marriage. Attorneys for Ford and his Italian-born wife announced that they had negotiated an out-of-court settlement designed to save the couple the spectacle of a lengthy public trial. Under provisions of the agreement, neither side will discuss terms of the settlement. It was reported, however, that Mrs. Ford sought at least $10 million to $15 million to end her marriage to Ford, whose net worth had been estimated in earlier court documents at $70 million. Ford's 1964 property settlement with his first wife, Anne, reportedly was between $16 million and $20 million. Mrs. Ford filed for a legal separation in December, 1977 — two years after her husband moved out of their 76-room mansion in suburban Grosse Pointe Farms. Ford retired last fall after 34 years as chief executive officer of Ford Motor Co. . . . Another Ford also was in the news. Medical tests are being conducted to determine if Steve Ford, youngest son of former President Gerald Ford, is the father of a 2-month-old boy. "The only comment I can make is I may be the father of a child born Dec. 16, 1979," Ford, 21, said through a spokesman. "If it is my child, I am prepared to assume full responsibility." Queried about reports of young Ford's involvement in an Orange County Superior Court suit to establish paternity of a child whose mother was identified as Joy Malken, a spokesman for the former president said: "President and Mrs. Ford are aware of it." The baby's name is Lawrence. If fatherhood is determined by tests and the proper authorities, "Betty and I, as grandparents, would of course be happy to have him as one of our family," the former president is quoted as saying.



Henry Ford, Cristina in co[illegible]

* * *

Chinese climbers on Mount Everest may have found the remains of George Herbert Leigh Mallory, the noted British mountain climber who vanished in a 1924 assault on the world's tallest mountain, according to a Japanese climber. Yoshinori Hasegawa said he was told last November by Wang Hongbao, a member of a 1975 Everest expedition, that the Chinese team saw what appeared to be the "body of an Englishman" buried in the snow at about 26,568 feet. Hasegawa spoke with the Chinese climber during a visit to the 29,021-foot mountain on the China-Nepal border. Hasegawa said that because of the height and location of the site it was impossible for the Chinese team to recover or identify the body. Hasegawa leaves for Everest next month to join a 40-member Japanese team for the Tibetan-Chinese expedi[illegible] up the Chinese side of the moun[illegible] since the route was closed to [illegible] expeditions after the 1949 Communist takeover in China. He said the Japanese team would attempt to identify the remains if they were [illegible] during the climb. The British mountaineer was last seen June 8, [illegible] at about 26,700 feet, [illegible] route up the mountain taken [illegible] Wang's group. It was his third attempt to climb Everest, which had not conquered until 1953, when Edmund Hillary of Britain and Tenzing Norgay, a Nepalese Sherpa guide, reached the summit.

* * *

Bo Holmstrom was candid. [illegible] he's in trouble. The Swedish television personality told his viewers he once bought champagne for his [illegible]-year-old daughter — an admission heard by Anders Nord, a "[illegible] advice ombudsman" with the job of enforcing Sweden's tough anti-liquor laws. Nord filed charges, accusing Holmstrom of bootlegging. In Sweden, that means buying booze for people under 20. Says Nord, "[illegible] cuts are the main bootleggers in society. When a dead-better like Holmstrom goes on TV and says he has bootlegged, it destroys all our work." Says Holmstrom, "I did not want my daughter to drink in secret like other children do. It was New Year's — and just champagne."

— SAMUEL JUSTIC

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Immigration Problems
To USA?
(Green-Card)
Our immigration advisory service can assist you with your:
- Labour Certification
- Relative Petition

or any other matter relating to immigration. FREE consultation.
VISA AND IMMIGRATION ADVISORY SERVICE OF N.Y.
401 Broadway, suite 1006
New York, N.Y. 10013
Tel: 212 966 3856. 24-hour service.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS
Mutual or contested actions, low cost. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

THE FAMOUS GERMAN - LOTTO, the biggest lottery in Western Europe, pays every week more than 40 MILLION to the winners WORLDWIDE and TAXFREE. The chances to win a MILLION are truly matchless here. Controlled by the German Government. Ask for free details and forms. MONDIAL AGENCY, 5135 Tueddern/Selfkant, P.O. Box 1314, W. Germany.

Carter - Mondale
SUPPORTERS
Campaign meeting, February 28th. Call: Rand Ledermann, mornings at 258 09 16 Paris

SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES now introduces JETPRESS service to Europe. Write: BP 199, 75264 Paris Cedex 16, France. Tel: 502 18 00. Tlx. 620 893F

ANNOUNCEMENTS

U.S. TAX ASSOCIATES. French & U.S. Tax returns. Consulting. Paris 563 91 23. London 589 0983. Geneva 55 45 66.

RHODA SCOTT Jazz organist at the CLUB ST.GERMAIN 13 rue St. Benoit Paris 6th. Feb. 4th to March 1st, 10.30 p.m., midnight, 1.30 a.m. except Sunday. New record Barclay.
MIDAS MUFFLER SHOP. Paris, Tel.: 672.46.52; Nice, Tel.: 55.38.74.

MOVING

WE ARE ABLE AND RELIABLE
Regardless of the size of your move we have a truck that fits. Not difficult with a most up-to-date fleet of more than 100 vehicles: mini pick-ups, regular vans and super Jumbo trailers. We always take your move seriously, so you can keep smiling —
ARTHUR PIERRE INTERNATIONAL
The Professional Movers
To obtain free information on moving, a Big Ben poster or a double-sided jigsaw puzzle, please call your nearest Arthur Pierre Office.

LONDON:	Tel. 01.542.7285
PARIS:	Tel. 969.6895
BRUSSELS:	Tel. (02) 687.76.10
ANTWERP:	Tel. (031) 68.88.00

MOVING

DOES MOVING FRIGHTEN YOU?
Calm down, Call us.
We're INTERDEAN, a specialist in international moving.
For a free estimate call...
AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44
ATHENS: 941.80.66
BARCELONA: 652.31.11
BONN: 65.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269.54.00
CADIZ: 86.31.44
CAIRO: 800698
CHICAGO: 593 7644
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001
GENEVA: 43.85.30
HOUSTON: 448 9553
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141.50.36
NAPLES: 738.32.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742.85.11
ROME: 475.41.57
VIENNA: 82.43.64
ZURICH: 60.20.00
INTERDEAN
World-wide door to door movers.

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL
ALWAYS ONE MOVE AHEAD.
GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES
Frankfurt, 0611-781006. Munich, 089-142244. Hamburg, 040-249542. Dusseldorf, 02102-27036.
FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris
Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16, 272.30.58

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT Air & sea freight. Morin'Air Fret, 21 rue Laueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04 +.

See an extraordinary range of goods - the biggest in the world.
Buy at the lowest prices in tax-free airport shopping.
Fly from an airport that makes shopping a joy.
SEE BUY FLY
amsterdam airport shopping centre
lowest prices in tax-free airport shopping

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR MORE REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES SEE PAGE 10.

FRENCH PROVINCES

UNIQUE - CAP D'ANTIBES
In a fabulous residence with private beach, sauna, heated pool, possibility boat mooring.
3/4-room, top floor flat, terrace, very high class design, air conditioning, garage, panoramic view.
Frs. 1,400,000
PROMOTION MOZART
Hotel Meridien
1, Promenade des Anglais
06000 Nice.
Tel: (93) 87 98 09
Telex: IMMOZAR 461 235F.

COTE D'AZUR
CAP D'ANTIBES
Near seaside and set amongst magnificent great pine trees, attractive contemporary villa, overlooking Baie des Anges.
Large reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage. Pretty garden of 1,300 sq.m.
Price and details from:
JOHN TAYLOR SA
BP 179
06400 CANNES CEDEX
TEL: (93) 38 00 66 - TELEX 470921
REF. 297.

GREAT BRITAIN

ELEGANTLY DECORATED, fully furnished 4 bedrooms, 3½ baths, freehold Chelsea. Sale by owner. Tel: 01 352 7822.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

SKOPELOS ISLAND - SPORADES
For sale: Village house - fully furnished - completely modernized - 2 baths - 3 bedrooms - fireplace - dining/sitting-room - phone installed - SFr. 200,000. Call Florence/Italy: 0039-55-213857 9.30 am - 5.30 pm.

ISLAND OF SKIATHOS, 10 min. from beach, beautiful piece of land, 9,000 sq.m. US $125,000. Eva Koukoulaki, 6 Loukí Akrita Str., Kastri, Athens, Greece. Tel: 801 08 91.
EKALI-Residential suburb, 30 min. from Athens, 700 sq.m. plot. Nydriotou, 15 Marcou Botsari, Athens 402.

ITALY

TUSCANY Several old farmhouses to sell, with or without farmland, various states of repair, in wooded interesting countryside near Massa and Volterra, 20 km. from sea. Write Fattoria di Vecchienna-Monterotondo Marittimo, Grosseto, Italy.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
MONTE-CARLO
Rooftop villa in luxurious new building. Duplex with very large living room, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, very spacious and ultra modern fitted kitchen, laundry room, dressing room. Very large terrace with wonderful panoramic view of sea and coast. Cellar and parking.
INTERMEDIA
Tel: 50 66 84 Telex: 469477 MC.

PARIS & SUBURBS

GUARANTEED GOOD INVESTMENT
ETOILE MONCEAU
Residence Daru - High class, immediately available.
Studios starting from Frs. 407,000.
2-Rooms starting from Frs. 720,000.
2-Room Duplex Terrace Frs. 803,000
Apartments and studios with equipped kitchen, bathroom, WC, heating, telephone, parking. Visit Friday, Saturday from 10-5, 22 rue Daru, Paris 8th. Tel: 328 66 13.

ILE ST. LOUIS
View, sunny, luxurious 212 sq.m. reception, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms, parking, justified high price. Write with ref. 9709-HT to I.C.P., 3 rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris, who will forward.

PARIS 7TH
7 RUE VANEAU
NEW BUILDING
3 BIG ROOMS, 122 SQ.M.
View on garden of historical townhouse. Visit daily 2 to 5 except Sunday.
SAGE 359 63 63, 10 a.m. to noon.

HOUSE 1975, HIGH CLASS residential estate, with tennis & pool, 5 bedrooms, living, 54 sq.m., fireplace, fitted kitchen, 3 baths, double garage, garden 930 sq.m., 8 km. west Versailles. Schools, bus, Lycee Internationale. Frs. 780,000. Tel: 639 10 39 Paris.
OWNER SELLS superb flat, 15th. 4 rooms, 2 balconies, parking. Frs. 910,000. Tel: Office 524 89 02; Home 531 33 55.
FONTAINEBLEAU: Near Forest, beautiful old house, 9 rooms, huge garden. Price to be discussed. Tel: 500 63 51.
PARIS 9TH: Stone building, 6 floors, renovated. Sale by owner. Chabanon Tel: (73) 83 15 55/83 20 72 office.
ST. GERMAIN des PRES. Owner sells charming two rooms, 30 sq.m. View on Paris. Frs.350,000. Tel: 633 72 70.

SPAIN

TO SELL, 300 HA. FARMING CATTLE and pine grove land, own water for irrigation, three beautiful houses and corrals. Water, lights and telephone. 80 km from Valencia. Price: US$350,000, owner Alfonso Blanch, Guillen de Castro 46, Valencia, Spain. Tel: 331 64 98.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

FARMHOUSE NEAR BARCELONA, 20 min. by motorway, near the sea, 150 acres, abundant water, beautiful manor with garden, swimming pool, stables, etc. Write: S. Fabregas, Fortuny 39, Madrid 4. Call: 410 27 76.

U.S.A.

ATLANTA
977 Acres
Gwinnett County
Third fastest growing County in the U.S.
All Utilities ready for multi-use Development or Investment
Call Peavy or McGinnis
Sharp-Boylston Co.
Exclusive agents
1901 Fulton National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404 522 2929

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

CORPORATE RELOCATION - Connecticut & New York. Specializing in Homes, Land, Condominiums, Rentals & Investments. With direct affiliates in ALL 50 states.
COUNTRY HOMES
2700 Summer Street
Stamford, Conn. 06905
(203) 348-8565.

YOUR U.S. REPRESENTATIVE for COMMERCIAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT
Partners sought for investment, ownership of U.S. real estate.
DORCHESTER PROPERTIES CORP.
521 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York 10017, USA
Tel.: 212 953 9040.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

ASPEN COLORADO
515 magnificent acres at the base of Buttermilk Ski area, the only large parcel of undeveloped property existing at the foot of a proven major ski mountain. The price of $3,500,000 includes improvements and water rights. Owner financing. The Fitzgerald Real Estate Co., 520 E. Cooper, Aspen, Colorado 81611.

MAJOR EASTCOAST REAL ESTATE company desires to sell its interests in all of its real estate holdings located in the SUNBELT AREA. Company presently owns and manages 95 properties consisting of office buildings, hotels and apartment complexes. Properties are located in Florida, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Colorado. Principals only. Box 14445, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA - OCEAN VIEW, Great house - 3 levels, 3,000 sq.ft. 3 decks, 4 bedrooms and den, 4 bathrooms, fireplace, fruit trees, sauna, jacuzzi, view of canyons and ocean. Great investment opportunity. $475,000.00. Terms very flexible. Write W. Sheffield, 28842 Top of the World Road, Laguna Beach, California 92627, U.S.A.
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. ½ acre commercial property near Civic Center, Santa Ana, California - heart of one of the fastest growing areas in the U.S. and great investment opportunity. Price $300,000, flexible terms. Write W. Sheffield, 1215 North Ross Street, Santa Ana, California 92701, U.S.A.
2-BEDROOM APARTMENT PARK AVE. HOTEL. View, high floor, corporate owner, OK kitchen, 24 hr. attended, elevator, fireplace. Write: Schulhof, 575 Park Ave., N.Y.C. or 212 838 4900. Price $225,000. Maintenance $1,715.

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune; over a quarter of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $7.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPUTER PORTRAITS T-SHIRT PHOTOS
AN INSTANT MONEY MAKER THAT CAN EARN YOU $6,000/$8,000 per month
A portrait from a live subject or from a photo in less than 60 sec. This can be instantly transferred on to a T-shirt or most any textile item. Full or part-time. ALL CASH BUSINESS. Portable. No experience necessary. Excellent for shopping centers, resorts, shows, hotels, mail order, carnivals, fairs or any high traffic location. $10,000 starting capital necessary.
KEMA COMPUTER SYSTEMS, DEPT. 51, POSTFACH 174062, 6 FRANKFURT GERMANY.
TEL.: (0611) 747808
TELEX: 412713.
Office hours 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

12%/Annum Rentability
Opportunity in beautiful Cala d'Or, Mallorca. Newly built, 40 apartments. 50 m. beach. Studios, 1- & 2-bedroom flats with tennis & pool. From 1,700,000 to 2,900,000 Pts. payable in 1 year. BANK GUARANTEE OF 12% P.A. FOR 5-YEAR PERIOD.
Inmobiliaria Cala d'Or
Plaza Ibiza, 3 Cala d'Or
Mallorca. Tel: 65 77 98/65 71 93.

TEXTILE MACHINERY
TAMPON PRODUCTION MACHINE
COTTON SWAB FORMING MACHINE
COTTON PAD MACHINE
K. Fassbind-Ludwig & Co.
8646 Wagen b. Jona-Switzerland
Tel: 055/27 5016 - Tlx 875349 falu ch.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
Available in modest-sized but rapidly growing & highly profitable U.S. pharmaceutical company. Professional principals only respond to Telex 642342, New York.

INVEST IN THE NEW BEAUTIFUL life in the Dominican Republic. Buy our homes with privileged residencship & passport. Telex: 8052279 PARIA, MIA, USA. Write : New Life Investments, SA, Penthouse No. 1, 2000 N.E. 135 St., North Miami, Fla. 33181, USA. Area representative will be in Geneva 20th, 21st, 22nd, Hotel de la Paix. Tel.022-326150. Telex: 22 552, Cable Paxhotel room 109.
30,000 SQ.M. BEACH LAND, Estepona with full planning, close new nudist complex, very attractive opportunity for big investor. Plan/Details: Gerald Sills (MT/AB4) Arena Beach, Estepona (Malaga) Spain. Tel: (5-7 pm) 80 04 62.
MERCHANTS: We'll find providers of Spanish goods you seek. Lorente, P.O. Box 8242, Madrid, Spain.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

STOP PUNCTURES. Large quantity of tire sealant for sale. Contact Newtime, London 01 493 3321, Telex 261376 Loftand Ldn.

BUSINESS SERVICES

FRANKFURT: Translations & interpreting German into English and vice versa. IHT, Box 1385, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, D-6 Frankfurt.
BUSINESS RESEARCH & investigation, worldwide. Journalistic approach by MediaCol, Box 2017, 1012 Copenhagen 131 402.
SUN! N.Y. TIMES, jet Euro-delivery. P.O. Box 86, Mechelen, Belgium. Tel.: (32-15) 21.04.63.
U.S. TAX RETURNS & consulting by U.S. CPA in Paris, 265 30 93.

DREDGING

WORLDWIDE
ZANEN VERSTOEP N.V.
P.O.B. 80549, THE HAGUE
Tel. Holland 70 - 607925
Telex: 31234 zvs nl.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

1980 PRECIOUS METALS PORTFOLIO
Euro-American offers the small to medium size investor the opportunity to take advantage of the increasing activity in
GOLD
SILVER
PLATINUM
through a professionally supervised trading program that benefits from both down as well as up trends.
For more details of how you can benefit write :
THE EURO-AMERICAN COMMODITIES GROUP
11 Waterloo Place, St. James's, London SW1Y 4AU, England.
24-hour telephone service : (01) 930 21 71
Telex: 262241

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

PURE GOLD $50 PER OUNCE
Unbelievable but true. To a limited number of people for a limited period of time. Minimum $300. Maximum available $4.5 million. Of course you want explanations and proof. They are contained in my expose. To receive it write to: J. Dunkel, Holzhausenstr. 25, D-6000 Frankfurt, W. Germany.

INVESTORS! INVESTORS!
For choice condo-office development in Athens Greece. Guaranteed tax free cash return of 16½% paid biannually. Joint venture investment also available. Overseas Enterprises Ltd., 9 Stoumara Str., Athens 147, Greece.

CARIBBEAN CRUISE LINE DEVELOPMENT
20% net tax free annual returns. Minimum $35,000 for 12 months. Call SOCEAN LTD.
In Brussels (02) 375 4603

SPECULATING IN COMMODITIES can be highly rewarding, ask THEODOR ARNOLD
Kappelergasse 15, 8022 Zurich
Tel. 211 51 11
THE ONE-BROKER-BROKER.

LONDON BASED AMERICAN developer, expanding his successful activities in UK property market, invites discriminating investor to participate in short term project. Minimum annual return - 25%. Fully secured. PLUMSTEAD PROPERTIES, 18 Farm Place, London W8. Tel: 727 1889.
START YOUR OWN AGRI-BUSINESS in America. We set up and manage for you fully insured. Contact STAR, Box 111 969, 89 Augsburg/Germany.

OFFICE SERVICES

Your Office in Germany
we are "At Your Service"
- Complete office services at two prestige addresses.
- Fully equipped offices for the short term or the long term.
- Internationally trained office and professional staff at your disposal.
- Can be legally used as your corporate domicile for Germany/Europe.
- Your business operation can start immediately.

Leinco Business Services GmbH,
Leinco-Haus am Holzhausenpark
Justinianstrasse 22,
6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Germany
Tel: 0611-590061
Telex: 414561.

OFFICE SERVICES

Your
Furnished Office In Paris
With all services
For an hour, a day, a week.
Multilingual secretaries, telex, meeting rooms.
30 AV. GEORGE V, 75008 PARIS
GEORGE V EXECUTIVE CENTER
Tel: 723 78 08
Telex : Excenpt 613 930 F.

PARIS
Fully equipped offices
Bilingual secretaries
Mailbox, phone & telex services.
C.L.P.
80 ave. de la Grande Armee
75017 Paris. Tel.: 574 23 19.
Telex: 660 267.

LONDON-LUXURIOUS SERVICED offices or just reliable prestige business address, phone answering, telex, etc., services. ADFONE Business Services, (est. 1963), 150 Regent Street, London W1. Tel.: 01 439 6288. Telex: 261 426.
YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS: TELEX, ANSWERING SERVICE, secretary, errands, mailbox, live 24H/day. Tel. PAT: 609 95 95.
PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysees. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding. $25/month. Telephone, telex, meeting rooms, 5 R. d'Artois, Paris 8e. Tel.: 359-9704. Telex: 642504.
LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/PHONE/TELEX. Executives, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel.: 439 7084.

MONEY MANAGEMENT

K-B
Capital Advisory AG
Kapital Beratungs AG
Bahnhofstrasse 46
8023 - Zurich
Switzerland
Offers outstanding money management capabilities at highest professional standards.
Ask for our specialized documentation.
... the difference:
we are independent thinkers - your advantage!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

CATTLE OR ALFALFA HAY RANCH. 486 hectares total in MODOC County, North California. Capacity for 500 cows with calves. 162 hectares irrigated, 324 hectares tillable. Future irrigation possible. Excellent winter feeder for animals. Good barns, storage building, newly rebuilt main home and separate old house for workers. Good hunting & fishing, situated in beautiful big valley, elevation 1200 m. Price US$975,000. 2-hour drive to Reno, Nevada, 4-hour drive to San Francisco. Management available. Contact: P.J. Downey, P.O. Box 868, Adin, California 96006. Tel.: 916-299-3475.
LAND - U.S.A. - NEW YORK STATE - 105 acres rolling wooded land containing private 15-acre lake and streams, 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Catskill Mountains wilderness area. Magnificent vistas, good road frontage. Superb isolation hedge providing swimming, camping, skiing, fishing, hunting and logging. Total privacy, but only 2½ hr. drive from N.Y.C., ½ hr. from major resort hotels, race track and airport. $1,300 per acre. 29% cash. Balance over 3 years at 14% interest. Write Box 91, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
GREENWICH WATERFRONT ESTATE. Small English estate in Belle Haven, situated on its own 1½-acre peninsula with every room facing the water. Landscaped paths lead to secluded beach & boathouse with dock. Outstanding architectural appointments throughout the 16-room house. A superb ambiance of warmth and elegance offered at $1,000,000. Carriage Trade Realtors / Better Homes & Gardens, 166 W. Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830. Tel: 203 622 1114.
AVOCADO GROVE, 10.96 ACRES in San Diego. Custom adobe home. Owner financing. Tax advantages: $362,500. Call Susan McGough, Agent. GO WEST FOR THE BEST - SAN DIEGO AREA. 640 acres for $3,500 per acre. 240 acres - 300 home sites. TERMS, TERMS, TERMS, call Carlos Vega, Agent: IMPERIAL PROPERTIES, 1111A E. Washington Ave., Escondido, Ca. 92025. 714 741 6060.
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Restored 5-bedroom San Francisco Victorian. One acre, private area. List $470,000. Hundreds of other properties available $150,000 plus. Executive rental. Contact Thomas N. Cooley, Incorporated, Realtors, 4, West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, USA. (203) 869 9263. Here since 1899.
IN CALIFORNIA: Fabulous villa located in the hills above the Beverly Hills Hotel. Sensational views, terrific master suite with fireplace & his & her's baths. 3 additional bedrooms make this a great house in an exclusive prime area. $675,000. Telephone Joy Hudson 213-278-1345 or 213-275-2042.
PHILADELPHIA'S MAIN LINE. Comfortable and roomy country house on 8 landscaped acres with pool & tennis court. Also tenant house, garage apartment & small greenhouse. Settled area near transportation. Property can be sub-divided. $325,000. Wheeler-Wilsons Inc., Haverford, Pa. 19041. Tel: 215-649-2800.
TEXAS (Big Spring & Bowie), two magnificent shopping centers: $2,743,300 and $5,049,000 return on investment 7%. Mr. Rona, CPS, Brussels, Belgium. Phone: 648 47 37 - Telex: 21783.
TUCSON, ARIZONA — LAND FOR SALE 14 acres-center of city, $1.50 per square foot, terms. Brokers invited. E.M. Grant, Pan Am Bldg., 200 Park Ave., New York, NY 10017, USA. Tel. 212/682-0480.
CONNECTICUT. Let us help you find a home for sale or rent in our area. Listings will be sent meeting your requirements. Wheeler Real Estate, Box 1146, DARIEN, CT. 06820. 203-655-1418.
DARIEN, CONNECTICUT. Executive-type homes, for rent or sale, in pleasant New York City suburb. French-speaking. TIBBETTS REAL ESTATE, 37 Corbin Drive, Tel.: 203-655-7724.
FOR SALE BY OWNER - 500 acres adjoining city of Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A. $3,200 per acre. Box 14457, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
ITEY CORP. Good real estate opportunities: industrial, commercial, homes and land in U.S.. All replies confidential. Box 14448, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
CAPE COD - MASSACHUSETTS: Choice lot on protected harbour. Superb view. Mid-$80's. Box 14477, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
DALLAS: new full net 8.75% yield industrial office building. Write Box 118, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
FARMS, HOMES, ACRES. In mountain resort, 2 hrs. from New York City, good hunting, fishing, skiing. Call Amsterdam 20-256956, 6 pm - 8 pm.
MIAMI oceanfront flat $48,000 up; Texas garden flats, irrigated farms with offshore corp. No income/capital gains tax. Comtor, CH-8039 Zurich.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

MASSACHUSETTS. REPLACEMENT, you need space, we can help. Except [illegible] 250,000 sq.ft. light manufacturing facility. — And many more. Call, write David W. Sampson, Jr., Sampson Associates, 9 Pleasant St., Danvers, MA 01923. Tel: 617-774-8362.
U.S.A.—LAND FOR SALE Only miles from New York City, ideal for farm, Hedge, 2200 acres-Greater New York. $1200 per acre, 25% cash terms. Beautiful woods, lakes land. Brokers Protected. E.M. Grant, Pan Am Bldg., 200 Park Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017. 212/682-0480.
A PIED-A-TERRE IN U.S.A.: Near Lake Tahoe, Nevada, celebrity area, well-furnished, near tennis, golf, swimming & skiing. Superb chalet. $125,000 - cash buys it. Wheeler, East 79 St., New York, N.Y. 10021, USA.
LUXURY—VALUE—